The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. CARBOLINE.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

DEODORIZED EXTRACT OF PETROLEUM

The Only Article that will Restore Hair on Bald Heads.

WHAT THE WORLD HAS BEEN WANTING FOR CENTURIES.

ON SALES GORE & CO.

TRADE SALE isand Cartons

TRADE SALE

pril 11, 9:30 A. M.

DRESS SILKS S. CARPETS, ETS HARNESS.

GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

UPT SALE

DEALER,

DAY MORNING, April 8, at 16 South Clark st. about 30,000 Cl-bacco, 3 Show-edge, Counteradian Figure, Stove, Gas Pixtures, mes and Liquors in bootles.

BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ing, Boots, Shoe', Etc.,

& SHOES.

GOODS,

POMEROY & CO.,

AY, APRIL 9.

DAY, APRIL 10.

uction Sale

NITURE CO.

O'CLOCK,

197 Wabash-av.

e, April 9, at 9:30 a. m.

N, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers

NITURE,

Household Goods.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

SANDERS & CO., ad 74 Wabash-av.

AND SHOES

M. M. SANDERS & CO...

AY. April 8, at 10 o'clock a. M., & Ontario-St.,

CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 b and appared at 25, 40, 60c per b. Address orders GUNTHER, Confessioner, Chicago.

to, etc. Sale without reserve E, H. LYON, Auction

PECTIONERY.

L R. LYON.

heir Warerooms,

STRONG

AT TRADE SALE.

BUTTERS & CO.,

GOODS

to give it a trial, feeling satis

CARBOLINE is the natural nourishment for the hair. CARBOLINE Has been indered by the highest medical authority. CARBOLINE Gives weak and sickly hair the gloss and vigor of youth.

CARBOLINE Bostores fided or gray hair to its natural color. CARBOLINE is not a dyn-restores the CARBOLINE Scalp. diseases of the

CARBOLINE Keeps the hair moist and CARBOLINE Makes the hair look natural and beautiful. CARBOLINE Belightful, fragrant, and

CARBOLINE Is now presented to the public without fear of contra-diction as the best Restorative and Beautifier of the Hair the world has ever produced.

Price - ONE DOLLAR Per Bottle. Sold by All Druggists.

KENNEDY & CO., PITTSBURG, PA., Sole Agents for the United States, Canadas, and Great Britain. For Sale Wholesale by Mesers. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., FULLER & FULLER, LORD, STOUTENBERG & CO., MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., TOLMAN & KING.

THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL. The Woman's Hospital of the State of Illinois,

273 THIRTIETH-ST., Chicago, Between Wabash and Michigan-ava.
The Woman's Free Dispensary connected with this
institution is open every Wednesday and Saturday from
it to 10 clock for the gratuitous treatment of Diseases
of Women.

MANASSE, OPTICIAN. Tribune Building.

TURNS

Fine Spectac es suited to all sights on scientific prin-ples. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Micro-ples. Barometers. &c.

SPENCER CUTLERY.

Always the best! Pocket and Table Knives, Carvers, Basors, Scissors, our specialties. The Trade supplied. 54 STATE-ST.

FINANCIAL. CASH

PEOPLE'S BUILD'G & LOAN ASSO. WASHINGTON-ST.,
will take up the mortrage on your house or loan you
make to build and receive back principal and interest
a monthly payments no larger than rent.
HARRISON ERLLEY, Sec.

GRATES AND MANTELS. GRATES Fisin, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS.
PROBASCO & RUMNEY 96.9 STATE-ST.

GRAND

Field, Leiter & Co. WABASH-AV., Will make their usual brill-

iant display of Spring and Summer NOVELTIES! WEDNESDAY

APRIL 10, TO-MORROW.

At which time there will be exhibited a finely selected stock of

Dry Goods! Carpets! and **Upholstery!**

Comprising all the VERY LATEST productions of For-

OPENING!

AND CLOAKS, WEDNESDAY, April 10

HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.,

137 & 139 State-st. TO BENT.

FOR RENT.

CLARK-ST. NEAR MADISON-ST. 154 and 156 Clark-st., 5-story and basement stone front building, 30x115 feet, with the finest show windows on the street, formerly occupied by Oglesby, Barnitz & Comerly occupied by AN LATHROP, 94 Dearborn-st.

STORE FOR RENT.

No. 272 EAST MADISON-ST., From May 1: four-story and besement, 25,390 feet; well lighted; suitable for jobbing and manufacturing business. Price ressonable. Call or address

D. E. McCONKEY,
Room 12, 156 Washington-st., 9 to 11 a. m., and 3 to 8 p. m.

To Rent

Offices, with or without Vaults, in the METROPOL-TEAN BLOCK, corner of LaSaile and Randolph-sts. Inquire at office of the building. TO RENT.

The new four-story and basement double store, Nos. 38 and 40 LaSalle-st., entire, or will be divided to suit lenants. Apply to WM. C. DOW, a Tribune Building. FOR RENT.

107 and 109 Lake-st.

MUNGER'S

LAUNDRY. Offices—46 North Clark-st. 126 Dearborn-st. 668 Wabash-av. 901 Cottage Grove-av.

HOUSE-HUNTERS

"THE MORNING TELEGRAPH" Will issue a SUPPLEMENT to-morrow, containing a large list of ROUSES, ROOMS, and STOIRS TO RENT. Price, One Cent per copy. By mail, \$2 per year, \$1 for 5 months, and 30 cts. for 10 weeks. Address "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH," '140 LaSalle-st.

SILK HATS. Leave your measure early this week for an ELEGANT SILK HAT, made to order for \$5.00. BARNES, Fashionable Hatter, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

SPECIAL NOTICE. Proprietors and Manufacturers of any New Article that they wish introduced in the Eastern market will find it for their interest to communicate on the subject with Messrs. CLOUTMAN & PRIRCE. No. 25 Bromheld-st., Room 6, Boston, Mass. WASHINGTON.

Ex-Confederate Field the Successor of Ex-Incompetent Polk.

Whole Day's Time Wasted Before a Vote Is Reached.

After Much Squirming the Democrats Are Pinned Down to the Issue,

Being a Choice Between Union and an Ex-Rebel Soldier.

duces Only Democratic Disappointment.

Transaction of Business by the House.

Secretary Sherman Gone to New York to See Some Things for

Belief that Lightning Is About to Strike in Collector Arthur's

ileged question. That done, the strife began, and the story of the War was told over again.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY. APRIL 9, 1878.

THE DEBATE.

The Post-Office Investigation Pro-

Hewitt's Plan for Expediting the

Himself.

Vicinity.

POLK'S SUCCESSOR.

FIELD-DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The Door-

petition for a restoration to citizenship, took upon himself the allegiance of the Sultan in the Khedive's army, and has had his disabilities as an American citizen removed for but two months. In drawing that parallel, Gen. Butler ent, and did not forget to say a word for him-

acter was blaced in nomination against him. That auch was felt to be the effect of their action was shown by the vote of Springer, of Illinois. He certainly must be considered as strong a partisan as well may be, but he felt compelled to vote against his caucus nominee. He could not have voted against the gallant old Democratic Shields, whose name is a household word in Illinois. But

SPRINGER STANDS ALONE
among the Democrats in this vote to honor the old Union soldier. The Democrats will endeavor to make it appear that they were friendly to Gen. Shields, because, after they had prevented him from securing a certain livelihood which the present office would offer, they passed a buncombe resolution placing him upon the retired list as a Brigadier-General. The Democrats who voted for this resolution well knew that there was

NOT THE PAINTEST CHANCE
that it would ever pass the Senate, or that that body would enter into the Doorkeeper's quarrel. The resolution to thus honor Gen. Shields was a piece of clap-trap, while the Republicans sought to offer him an immediate place where he could receive a handsome compensation. There is a report to-night that the Democrats have been deceived in the politics of their new candidate, and that this famous ex-Confederate Major-General Field is a Republican; that he never voted but once in his life, and that he then voted for Gen. Grant for President. A Democratic Senator vouches for this story.

YPELD'S ALLEGRIANCE.

Although it was denied in the House to-day that Gen. Field had sworn allegiance to the Khedive, it is known that the officer who was first applied to to fill the place which he afterward took was notified that if he accepted it would be necessary for him to renounce his allegiance to the United States, and because of

meet, and did not forget to say a word for his under the assaults of Samuel Cox, and the charge, well founded on Butter's our votes, that he (Butter) was planning to return to his old Democratic forts fore, and, as Ir 70 ATOMS of the two Democratic votes this month, Butter sought to place himself in the advanced ranks of radicalium, and pictured, himself as the solution of radicalium, and pictured himself as the solution of radicalium, and pictured himself as the solution of radicalium, and pictured himself as the solution of radicalium of radicalium

to the Government of the United States. He went to Egypt and accepted service under the Eachive under contract. The same contract which Gen. Field signed was signed by four officers of the Federal army, two of whem are now in the army of the United States, and I presume that those officers aid not forfeit any cities shalp or allegiance to the Government by this contract with the Khedive. If they did not forfeit it, I would fike to know the process of reasoning which forfeits it in Gen. Field's case. Mr. Hunton went on to give the names of the four officers to whom he referred, stating them as Assistant Surgeon William J. Wilson, First Lieut. R. H. Rogers, of the Second Artillery, First-Lieut. Charles F. Locks, Righth Infantry, and First-Laux. Engens Petchet, Second Artillery.

Mr. Conger stated in regard to the Inst-numed officer that he had nover joined the Khedive's army.

Mr. Butler—I am always giad to hear from the learned gentleman from Virginia, because he always speaks to the point.

Mr. Hunton—I deare to state another fact with the gentleman's permission. In the contract entered into between those officers and the Khedive, it is stipulated that they shall serve the Khedive, it is stipulated that they shall serve the Khedive in any war against his enemies unless that

PRICE FIVE CENT

Selection of the control of the cont

WELLS PISON GIVES SECRETARY SHERMAN A PIECE OF HIS INMOST MIND. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. YORK, April 8.—The Herald has an so-

"Did we not give you the moral sympathy upport of the letter which Gen. Garfield, tanley Matthews, and Gen. White united with me in writing you?" asked Sherman.
"Oh, hang your letter-writing; there were half a dezen better things you could have done

half a dozen better things you could have done for us, and as for your moral sympathy, if it was deep enough to reach to hell and back it would not have taken Geo. Anderson and me out of jail," was the angry response.

"But what else could we have done in the matter?" queried Sherman.

"Oh, if the President had said but the word to Nicholls it would have asved us all the misery of staying in prison. A line from Hayes would have done the business. As for writing letters, you might have written 200 of them and they would not have been worth any more than so much waste paper."

The interview continued in this vein for quite a while, and was conducted at times in so loud a key that the voices penetrated to the adjoining chambers, the language of Wells being, as one listener described it, freely interspersed with "cuss words."

THE SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The following

75. United States vs. the Atchison, Topeka Fe Railroad, appeal from the Court of The original question in this case was the Government was entitled to ration without cost over the or to the mere right to use with fair compensation. That question ided in favor of the Company when the se formerly before this Court, to the effect of covernment was entitled to the right of nequired, and must pay a fair compensating service. The question now was whether ndate of this Court had been compiled the Court of Claims by its enforcement of as of the reduction agreed upon between and the War Department, which was one—the ordinary rates to the public. The nd that the mandate was sufficiently comits.

ner find that the mandate was sumciently comled with. Affirmed.

No. 95. Murray vs. The City of Charleston. Brto the Supreme Court of South Carolina. In
is case the Court hold that no municipality of a
atte can by ordinance, under the guise of taxain, relieve itself from performing to
a letter all that it has expressly promd to the creditor. Hence the City of
arleston, which had agreed to pay 6 per cent
creat on cortain of its bonds to holders thereof,
and not by subsequent ordinance tax these
mas, and withhold the smount out of the
creat it falls due. Reversed, Justice Strpnoflivered the Ophinon Mesculing, Mislices
lier and Hunt, who take the view that
a Charter of the City was enacted in
71, before the Constitution gave the power 1871, before the Constitution gave the power here exercised, and that the contract set up was made subject to it, and it is not therefore impaired by the action of the city.

No. 48, W. F. Drake, plaintiff in error, vs. the exchange and Deposit Bank of Nashville, error of the Circuit Court of the United States for the lastern District of Tennessee. Judgment affirmed, ith costs and interest.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., April 8.—Senator Winom has introduced a memorial from the Mineapolis Board of Trade for the improvement of

tiate a treaty with the Kingdom of Corea looks very much like another attempt at a protecto

The bill for a public building at Topeka, Kan.

The bill for a public building at Topeka, Kan., passed the Senate with the limitation that the cost should not exceed \$200,000.

There was a brief discussion in the Senate on the subject of repealing the law which authorizes four colored regiments. Burnside, from the Military Committee, wants the restrictions removed upon the ground that it is absurd as it would to require that regiments should be composed entirely of Irish or Mormons. Mr. Bayard thought that any change in the law would injure the efficiency of the army. Mr. Ingalis believed that the effect of the change would be to make four regiments white within five years, owing to the prejudices of recruiting officers. Mr. Blaine thought that the result would follow in two years.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN

OEM. JOHN A. LOGAN
nade an argument to-day before the House
Committee on Public Lands in favor of the
claim of Illinois for 5 per cent on the lands losated with military landwarrants. It is thought
the Committee will favor the claim.

THE POST-OFFICE INVESTIGATION.

THE Committee on Expenditures in the PostOffice Department has falled to discover anything irregular in the administration of that
Department. The Committee, from present
appearances, will present a report recommend-

pearances, will present a report recommend-the reorganization of the Department on a re economical scale, and will not complain of more economical scale, and will not complain of any maladministration. The Post-Office Com-mittee itself to-day agreed to suspend further investigation until all legislative business had been settled. The Democratic investigators find that their mud-machines do not work.

AEMATOR HOWE, OF WISCONSIN,

SENATOR HOWE, OF WISCONSIN, has written a reply to an 'article in Blacksood's on "The Future of the Republican Party in This Country." Howe maintains that the party has in it all the constituent elements of political strength that it ever had, and that it can become the controlling party of the nation if the management of the campaign is wise. Howe emphatically denies the allegation that he ever attacked President Lincoln or any of his measures, and refers to his stand in all political conventious for Lincoln's support. The only time he ever spoke in the Senate upon any of Lincoln's measures was in 1862, upon a bill legalizing the call for troops, which he supported.

prising ahipowaring firms in search of the sted or Berry to contain the Franklin I do most heartly wish them success; from secounts of It that the calm is one as in 1847, thirty-one years ago. at by me in 1847, thirty-one years ago.

THE KIREY BRAPER.

ast year the Post-Office Department had octon to investigate the proceedings of one by a sewing-machine agent at Little Rock, who had been instrumented in securing sale of an extraordinary amount of stamps on travention of its." A Special Agent has a investigated Kirby again, and reports find-him engaged in the business of printing adsess on stamped envelopes, in violation of regulations, and selling them to dealers in il towns at a large profit.

HEWITT'S PLAN.

presentative Hewist, of New York, concluses submitting to the House a plan to little the transaction of public business.

ome change is imperatively needed, as, under the present system, the greater portion of the time is wasted, and the expenses of the Govern-nent greatly increased. Hewitt's plan is to save the present Representative Hall as it sitting-room, and where conversation and pritime is wasted, and the expenses of the Government greatly increased. Hewitt's plan is to leave the present Representative Hall as it a siting-room, and where conversation and private business can be transacted, after the nature of what is called the Smoking-Room in the House of Parliament, and to convert the Statuary Hall into a chamber exclusively for the transaction of business. In this latter chamber no deaks are to be allowed, nor is writing, loud speaking, or anything to be permitted except the closest atention to the Congressional business. Written speeches are not to be delivered there. It is to be in the power of the majority at any time to occupy the large hail whenever a great occasion may seem to demand it. Hewitt will propose this scheme as an expense of \$5,000.

BAD FOR KEW YORK.

Secretary Sherman has gone to New York to examine into the charges made by Western importers relative to undervaluation and to attempts to undermine the Immediate Transportation act. There are intimations that Secretary Sherman's visit may have as one of its reaults the appointment of a new Collector of Customs at New York. It is not known what communications have been received here from the Custom-house Investigating Committee at Chicago, but it is quite certain that enough has been ascertained to induce Secretary Sherman to make a visit to New York to personally examine into affairs himself, and there is little doubt that a new Collector for New York will be nominated within a comparatively short time. The Fresident has made that statement within two days to a prominent Eastern gentleman. There can

himself, and there is little doubt that a new Collector for New York will be nominated within a comparatively short time. The President has made that statement within two days to a prominent Eastern gentleman. There can also be no doubt that the causes which led to the appointment of the present Custom-House Investigating Committee will be an important element in Collector Arthur's new removal.

CLAIMS DISALLOWED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The Treasury Department has rendered a decision regarding the Gettysburg claims, sixteen in number, filed in the autumn of 1875, for the use and rent of camping and parade grounds and buildings used for bospitals in the summer of 1863 near the field of battle of Gettysburg. The decision of the Assistant Secretary is that the owners have no claim to compensation, and no compensation can be awarded them. Such losses are a part of the incidents and accidents of war, and the Government is no more bound to renair them than to indemnify citizens against destruction by flood, or fire, or earthquakes. An owner has no more claim for rent under such circumstances than he would have against the police of a town whom he had invited to protect his house against the assaults of burglars or a mob. The Government, as a matter of grace, may by act of Congress give indemnity for such injuries, but there is no existing statute authorizing the payment of such claims. There is no occasion for the further investigation of these claims. They must be promptly rejected if presented anew to accounting officers.

[Indorsement.]

Ing officers.

[Indorsement.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. April 5, 1878. — Approved. It would be impossible for any Government to make good such losses during a war, and especially a civil war, as are here claimed. Certainly there is no authority of law in the Treasury Department to pay such claims, and I would not ask Congress to authorize it, though entirely within the power of that body.

(Signed)

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

(Signed) JOHN SHEHMAN, Secretary.
DISMISSED.
The House Elections Committee to-day agreed
by a unanimous vote to dismiss the South Carolins contested election case of O'Connor (Dem),
against Cain (Rep), the sitting member.
secretary sherman
is accompanied in bis visit to New York by
Baker, chief of the Loan Division of the Treasury Department, and Lingle, chief of the special
agent divis 'n. The party will remain in New
York several days on business connected with
the Customs Office as well as concerning the
loan. It is also believed that Mr. Sherman will
consult with the leading New York financiers
upon the subject of the resumption of specie
payments.

The Senate confirmed Boyd H. McEckron, Register of the Land-Office at Concordia, Kan.; H. H. Newell, Postmaster at South Evanston,

The President has nominated Justin E. Colburn, of Vermont, United States Consul-General at the City of Mexico. Mr. Colburn has been chief Washington correspondent of the New York Times for a number of years past.

New York Times for a number of years past.

THE BLAIR RESOLUTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune's Washington correspondent interviewed several Senators on Blair's Maryland resolutions to United Hayes there and Morgan both agreed that the Supreme Court of the United States, if the case was brought to its attention, would hold that Congress has already exercised its reserve Congress has already exercised his reserve power under the Constitution to settle the Presidential difficulty by the creation of the Electoral Commission. Neither of them is in favor of reopening the Electoral controversy, especially with the moral certainty that any decision given by the Supreme Court would be adverse to the Democrats.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8.—The Chair laid fore the Senate the credentials of George H. Pendleton as Senator from Ohio. Laid on the Also, a communication from the Secretary o

War, asking for an appropriation of \$20,000 for printing the records of the Confederate States. Referred.

Mr. Ferry introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to temporarily filling vacancies in the Executive Department.

Mr. Sargent introduced a joint resolution uthorizing the President to appoint a Commis-ioner to negotiate a treaty with Corea. Laid Mr. Matthews gave notice of his proposed sub-stitute for a bill to repeal the Bankrupt act.

Referred.

Mr. Dorsey introduced a bill relative to the rank of certain retired military officers. Re

ferred.

The bill providing for a public building at Topeka, Kan., was taken up, amended so as to limit the cost to \$200,000, and passed.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Rallroad Funding bill came up as unfinished busi-

Rallroad Funding bill came up as unfinished business, and Mr. Sargent continued his remarks, which were interrupted by the adjournment on Friday.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sargent's remarks, Mr. Blaine formally offered his amendment to the twelfth section of the bill striking out the words, "reserving the right to alter, amend, or repeal," and insert, "but so long as said Central Pacific and Union Pacific Rallroad Companies shall faithfully comply with the provisions of said acts of 1862 and 1864, and of this act, relating to payments to the United States on account of bonds advanced and of the sinking fund to be established as aforesaid, such compliance shall be deemed and taken as sufficient to meet the obligations of said companies on account of snoh bonds prior to the maturity thereof.

thereof."
Debate ensued between Messrs. Blaine, Sargent, Bayard, and Thurman. and then Mr. Edmunds obtained the floor, but gave way to Mr. Thurman, who said a number of Senators had gone away, some of them not feeling well, and he had said he would not ask a vote on any of the propositions to-day, but would ask the Senate to finish the bill to morrow.

The Senate then went into executive session, and, when the doors reopened, adjourned.

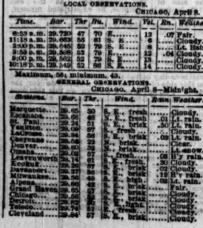
THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys and
upper lake region, cloudy, rainy weather, warm
southeasterly winds, falling barometer, followed
in the western portions by rising barometer and
colder northwest winds. It is anticipated that
the storm now central near Omaha will be unusually severe for the season in the lake region.

Mr. Vernon, Ill., April 8.—A cold rain with
threatening weather, causing some anxiety and
alarm to fruit growers' prevails here.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



CASUALTIES

Further Details of the Terrible Catastrophe at Bath, N. Y.

Another Added to the Fifteen Deaths Reported Yesterday.

Two Men Fatally Scalded with Hot Mud in St. Louis.

THE BATH CATASTROPHE. THE BATH CATASTROPHE.

BATH, N. Y., April 8.—The building of the
Steuben County Poor-House burned Saturday
night was a brick thirty by forty feet, two
stories high. Nearly all the windows were
grated, and there was but one mode
of egress from each story. No night
watchman was employed shout the building, and there was no fire-apparatus. The
County House is two miles from Bath, and the nty-House is two miles from Bath, and the Fire Department did not go out. An insane epileptic from Hornellsville, named Ford, who was locked up in a cell on the first floor, set fire to his bed with a match, probably obtained from a fellow-pauper. All the partitions were of pitch pine, and burned like tinder. The cries of Ford roused the other inmates only after the building was filled with blinding smoke. An inmate who had Ford in charge opened Ford's door, and the flames burst out and ran along the partitions and up the stove-pipe hole, into the second story. Ford could not be seen on account of the flames. He had forced his head between the bars of a window, and, unable to pull it back, was crying for help. The flames poured Fire Department did not go out. An insan back, was crying for help. The flames poured out of the window around his head and he perished. The upper story was occupied by twen-ty-five women and children, and the lower story ty-five women and children, and the lower story by eighteen men. A majority were idiotic, cripples, or very aged. Five on the first floor and ten on the second were burned. At the first alarm Eli Carrington, the keeper, rushed out of the main building with an employe, and knocked in a door at the foot of the stairs leadknocked in a door at the foot of the stairs leading from the second story. Eight or ten women
were piled up at the foot of the stairs and a
cloud of suffocating smoke rolled down. The
women were pulled out and Carrington started up-stairs, but was driven
back by the smoke. In five minutes from the time of the alarm the paupers ceased coming out, and in half an bour the roof fell in. The out, and in half an bour the roof fell in. The first-floor door, leading from the men's department, was never locked, and no one in the building was locked in a cell except Ford. On Sunday the blackened remains of five bodies were taken from the ruins, and to-day about two-thirds of the debris were dug over, and more remains were found. Altogether they would about fill an ordinary-sized coffin. Heads, legs, and arms were entirely burned off, and in most cases but a very small portion of any body can be found. No blame attaches to any one, but the county is severely censured for providing such a man-trap for the occupation of its paupers. Before the fire there were 140 paupers in the County-House. The Coroner impaneled a jury this afternoon, and, after taking testimony, the verdict will not be reached until to-morrow.

Edward Hudson, aged 56, a paralytic, who crawled out of the building with his clothes one mass of flames, died to-day.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BURLINGTON, Ia., April 8.—About 5:40 this norning the second section of an east-bound on the Burlington & Missouri Rive Railroad broke in three parts between Batavia and Whitfield. John Howard, a brakeman, started from the forward portion of the train for the rear, and, as i supposed, being blinded by smoke from the engine, fell on the track between the severed portions of the train, and was run over by the rear cars, and killed. Meantime, a third section rear care, and killed. Meantime, a third section of the train ran into the rear of section two, which had come to a stand on a curve where it could not be seen by the engineer, severely but not dangerously pruising two stock men named R. J. McKee and T. J. Peters, who were going East with stock. Six head of cattle were killed. Howard's remains were taken to Fairfield for interment. McKee returned to his home in Palmyra, Neb., and Peters went on to Galesburg with his stock. The destruction of railroad property was not

HOT MUD. Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

Sr. Louis, April 8.—While trying a new boiler-cleaner this morning about 9 o'clock, at Beecher's sugar refinery, at Biddle street and the levee, the barrel which receives the mud and water after it has come from the boiler exploded throwing the mud and water over Mr. Erskine the Superintendent, and Joseph Kelly, the engineer, severely scalding them from their waiste down, the skin peeling off and their clothes sticking so tightly to them that their cries of agony could be heard several blocks away. Dr. J. C. Nidelet was summoned, and, after dressing their injuries, a carriage was procured and they were driven to their homes. Both men will probably die before morning.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BISMARCE, D. T., April 8.—A Norther Pacific train met with an accident last night about 9:30, two miles west of Mapleton. Nine cars passed over a misplaced switch, and the tenth, a sleeper, jumped the track, ran 900 feet on the ties, smashed the coupling, and turned over on its side. Lieut. Walker, of Fort Lincoln, Lieut. Bailey, of Gen. Miles' staff, the Rev. Mr. Dickey, of Morehead, and Arthur Lvnn were slightly injured. A. Wilson, of Washington Courty, Minn., frightened at the joiting, jumped from one of the coaches and nearly killed himself. There were a hundred re-cruits aboard for the Third Infantry. The train left the sleeper and came on. eft the sleeper and came on.

BENZINE EXPLOSION. BENZINE EXPLOSION.

CINCINNATL O., April 8.—A tank containing forty gallons of benzine at the factory of the Petroleum Composition Paint Company, on Broadway, exploded yesterday, injuring several persons. One colored man, pamen Poyntz, died this morning from the effects of paris.

PITTSBURG RIOT SUITS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
PITTSBURG, Pa., April 8.—The hearing of cases against the county for losses by the July riots commenced in the Beaver County Court to-day. The first one taken up was that of a Philadel-The first one taken up was that of a rainable-phia firm who had a consignment of goods from Cincinnati destroyed by fire. There are 156 cases now entered against the county, but ten of which are certified to Beaver. It is probable that the one mentioned will be the only one tried at this session, which lasts but two weeks, and it is expected the trial will nearly consume all that time. The cases are of three classes,—viz.: persons living in Allegheny County, persons living in the State outside the county, and persons living out of the State. One of each of these classes will be tried before proceeding further.

further.

New York, April 8.—The Committee appointed by the New York Produce Exchange to prosecute claims against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for losses arising out of the strike riots have entered suit in twenty-nine cases, aggregating nearly \$70,000 in amount.

THE KANSAS RAILROAD STRIKE. TOPEKA, Kan., April 8.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santafe Railroad has filled all the vacancies caused by the striking engineers and firemen, and to-day all freight and passenger trains are moving as usual. Gov. Anthony, by proclamation, took possession this morning of the portions of road threatened by the strikers, employing three companies of militia to guard the trains leaving Topeks and Emporia. No violent demonstrations of any kind were made, and it is believed the strikers will make no further trouble. Eight of the ringleaders have been arrested, two of them now awaiting trial before United States Commissioner Wilson for stopping the United States mail. Three companies of militia are in the field, one of which has been sent to Emporia from here, one from Independence, and one from Leavenworth, which has been sent to Emporia.

A mass-meeting of citizens was held to uight, which was addressed by vacancies caused by the striking engineers and

the company of Petilione as Division Superinticadent.

At Newton a meeting was held by citizens last night, at which resolutions were passed unequivocally condemning all violence growing out of the strike, and interference with men in their liberty.

the strike, and interference with men in their lawful business, as destructive of the liberty, peace, and prosperity of the community, and also heartily approving the efforts of the Government in putting down the riots and securing to the Sants Fe Railroad possession of their property and resumption and full transit on their line; also calling on the Mayor to suppress all lawlessness in the city and interference with the Sants Fe Railroad, and pledging their support in suppressing lawless and inflammatory assemblages until order and peace is secured.

Another company, composed of our best citizens, is being armed to-night. Another company, composed of our best citizens, is being armed to-night.

A dispatch from Emporis says the militia sent there this morning was ordered out of town by the Mayor.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

WIND AND RAIN. Long lines of rain down the empty street Sweep, like a charge of horse; I hear the beat of manifold feet,

And the rush of a war-cry hoarse A wild wind o'er the wild gray lake Raises the surf-ghosts high;
All sheeted white, they arise and shake
White arms at the frowning sky.

O shuddering lake! and O rain-swept shore! O wind that laments afar! A Summer once gone returns no more With the sun, or the moon, or star. The small blue waves rippled up the sand, And gleamed in the golden glow;

The broad light elipt o'er a fair green land, That day of the long-ago. The world was alive, and life was young.

And Hope in the sunbeams shone, And clear, from the distance, joy-bells rung, Whence Love should come to his throne. O fair green land! and O langhing waves! Was the prophecy true ye spake? The loud wind sweeps o'er rain-beaten grave

By the shore of the moaning lake. MARK TWAIN'S SPEECH AT THE

BAYARD TAYLOR BANQUET. New York Tribune.

I have been warned—as, no doubt, have all mong you that are inexperienced—that a dinner to our Ambassador is an occasion which de-mands, and even requires, a peculiar caution and delicacy in the handling of the dangerous weapon of speech. I have been warned to avoid all mention of international politics, and all criticisms, however mild, of countries with

all mention of intercational criticisms, however mild, of countries with which we are at peace, lest such atterances embarrass our Minister and our Government in their dealings with foreign States. In a word, have been cautioned to talk, but be careful not to say anything. I do not consider this adifficult task.

Now, it has often occurred to me, the conditions under which we live at the present day. With the revelations of theology all about us, viewing, upon the one hand, the majestic configurations of the Silurian, Coolitic,—old reus andstone periods, and, upon the other, the affiliations, and stratifications, and ramifications of the pre-bistoric, post-pliceene, ante-penultimate epochs,—we are stricken dumb with amazed surprise, and can only lift up our hands and surprise, and can only lift up our hands and surprise, and can only lift up our hands and surprise, and can only lift up our hands and surprise, and can only lift up our hands and surprise, and can only lift up our hands and surprise, and can only lift up our hands and surprise, and can only lift up our hands and surprise, and can only lift up our hands and surprise, and can only lift up our hands and surprise, and can only lift up our hands and surprise, and contains the surprise, and can only lift up our hands and surprise, and can only lift up our hands and surprise, and can only lift up our contains the surprise, and the surprise, and the didn't make no doctor which a surprise, and the surprise of the descens of the expect me, upon an occasion like this, purposely to sepak elightingly of citizen of a country with which we are at eace, and especially great and gracious France, whom God preserve! The subject, however, is a delicate one, and I will not pursue it.

But—as I am about to remark—cast your eye abroad, sir, for one pregnant moment over the surprise of surprise of the descent of man! Devolopment, sir! Development in the surprise of the surpris

the germ we cannot see, and know in him our truer Adami And as we stand, dazed, transfixed, exalted, and gaze down the long procession of life, marking how steadily, how symmetrically we have ascended, step by step, to our sublime estate and dirnity of humanity—out of one lowly form into a little higher, and a little higher form—adding grace after grace, and function after function, with each and every change—developing from tadpoles into frogs, frogs into fishes, fishes into birds, birds into reptiles, reptiles into Russians—I beg a million pardons, sir, and gentlemen; it was a wholly innocent slip of the tongue, and due only to the excitement of debate, for far be it from me, upon such an occasion as this, to cast a seeming slur upom a great nation with which we are at peace,—a great and noble Christian nation,—whom God expand!

But, as I was about to remark, I maintain—and nothing can ever drive me from that position—that the contributions of the nineteenth century to science and the industrial arts are—are—but of course they are. There is no need to dwell upon that. You look at it yourself. Look at steam! Look at the steamboat, look at the telephone, which enables you to flash your thoughts from world to world, ignoring intervening seas. Look at the telephone, which enables you to flash your thoughts from world to world, ignoring intervening seas. Look at the telephone, which enables you to flash your thoughts from world to world, ignoring intervening seas. Look at the telephone, which enables you to flash your thoughts from world to world, ignoring intervening seas. Look at the telephone, which enables you to flash your thoughts from world to world, ignoring intervening seas. Look at the telephone, which enables you to flash your thoughts from world to world, ignoring intervening seas. Look at the sewing-machine, look at the fog-horn, look at the belipunch, look at the seminant of the remark at and greatest, the aerophone, which will enable Moody and Sankey to stand on the tallest of the Rocky Mountains an

purest among the natious. I retire the undiplomatic language, and beg your sympathy and indulgence.

But, as I was about to remark, it has always seemed to me—that is, of course, since I reached a reasoning age—that this much agitated question of future rewards and punishments was one upon which honest and sincere differences of opinion might exist; one individual, with more or less justice, leaning to the radical side of it, white another individual, with apparently equal justice, but with infinitely more common sense, more intelligence, more justification, leans to a bitter and remorseless detestation of the pitiless Prince of Perdition—A slip of the tongue, I do sincerely assure you—I beg you to let me withdraw that unintentional slur upon the character of that great and excellent personage with whom and whose country we are upon the closest and warmest terms, and who—it is no use, so I will sit down; I don't seem to have any knack at a diplomatic speech. I have probably compromised the country enough for the present.

Nonsense aside, sir, I am most sincerely glad to assist at this public expression of appreciation of Mr. Taylor's character, scholarship, and distinguished literary service. I am sure ne was not merely one of the fittest men we had for the place, but the fittest. In so honoring him, our country has conspicuously honored herself.

A WEST-VIRGINIA ESTATE. Mashington Union.

A Mrs. Eliza Miller, of New York, lays clair to 119,000 acres of wild land in West Virginia and Kentucky, which she claims to be worth \$30,000,000. We are reminded by this, as Mr. \$30,000,000. We are reminded by this, as Mr. Lincoln used to say, of a little story. Some six or seven years ago Le Compte de Fieury, a French nobleman of considerable fortune and high social position, came to this country to look after 150,000 acres (31,000 acres more than Eliza Lays claim to). The land was located in West Virginia, and the Count held an unbroken chain of title going back to the days of the Revolution. Since the 150,000 acres had come into his possession he had been paying his taxes regularly, first into the Treasury of Virginia, and, after the breaking out of the War, into the Treasury of West Virginia. When Count de Fleury arrived at Charleston, the then Capital of West Virginia, he made linguiry as to his land. A farm of 150,000 acres (more than 200 square miles) is not so small that its exact location abould be unknown to the community round about. And yet, surprising as it may seem. be unknown to the community round.
And yet, surprising as it may seem, knew anything about the French no-

to the effect that he should withdraw his subsidy from the Government of West Virginia
and go back to France—that, in a word, his title
was not worth a copper.

Was the noble Count disappointed? Perhaps.
He had come over with anticipations of a nice
time among the tenants on his grand-dukely,
not to say princely, estates. He was, fortunateity, a man of excellent judgment, and went back
quietly. His income is now increased by the
exact amount which he formerly paid for taxes
on that 150,000 acres. You ask what would he
have been worth if his title had been good!
Well, perhaps as much as 50 cents an acre, provided a purchaser had turned up with a natural
hankering after gin-seng, lawsuits, and tehants
who go around with shot-guns.

HOMESPUN ELOQUENCE.

Rochester (N. Y.) Express.

A doctor named Royston had sued Peter Bennett for his bill, long overdue, for attending the wife of the latter. Alexander H. Stephens was on the Bennett side, and Robert Toombs, then Senator to the United States, was for Dr. Royston. The doctor proved the number of visits, ton. The doctor proved the number of visits, their value according to local custom, and his own authority to do medical practice. Mr. Stephens told his client that the physician had made out his case, and, as there was nothing wherewith to rebut or offset the claim, the only thing left to do was to pay it. "No," said Peter; "I hired you to speak in my case, and now speak."

thing left to do was topay it. "No," said Peter; "I hired you to speak in my case, and now speak."

Mr. Stephens told him there was nothing to say; he had looked on to see that it was made out, and it was.

Peter was obstinate, and at last Mr. Stephens told him to make a speech himself, if he thought one could be made.

"I will," said. Peter Bennett, "if Bobby Toom's will not be too hard on me."

Sennter Toombs promised, and Peter began; "Gentlemen of the jury—You and I is plain farmers, and if we don't stick together these ere lawyers and doctors will git the advantage of us. I ain't an objections to them in their proper place; but they ain't farmers, gentlemen of the jury. Now, this man Royston was a new doctor, and I went for him to come an' to dector they wife's sore leg. And he come mad out some salva truck onto it, and some rags, but never done it one bit of good, gentlemen of the jury. I don't believe he is no doctor, no way. There is doctors as is doctors sure enough, but this man don't earn his money; and if you send for him, as Mrs. Susan Atkinson did for a negre as was worth \$1,000, he just kills him and wants pay for it."

"I don't," thundered the doctor.
"Did you cure him?" asked Peter, with the slow accent of a Judge with a black cap on. The doctor was silent and Peter proceeded.
"As I was sayin', gentlemen of the jury, we farmers when we sall our cotton has got to give vally for the meney we ask, and a doctor ain't none too good to be put to the same rule. And I don't believe this Sam Royston is no doctor."

The physician again put in his oar, with, "Look at my diploma if you think I am no doctor."
"His diploma!" exclaimed the new-fielded

men of the jury, he has eat chickens enough at my house to pay for his salve, and I furnished the rags, and I don't suppose he charges for makin' of her worse, and even he don't pretend to charge for curin' of her, and I am humbly thankful that he never gave her nothin' for her inwards, as he did his other patients, for somethin made them all die mighty sudden."

Here the applause made the speaker sit down in great confusion, and, in spite of a logical restatement of the case of Senator Toombs, the doctor lost, and Peter Bennett won.

AN EDITOR'S MAIL. Philadelphia Press.

The morning mail of the editor of a leading daily is not complete unless it contains, in addition to its substantial business, letters from the following well-known correspondents: 1. The man who wants to empty his old scrap-

book into you.

2. The woman with a "piece" of poetry. 8. The respectable dead-beat lecturer who will furnish his old notes interlarded with vig-orous puffs of himself, and want to be paid for 4. The man with a currency scheme six col-

5. The man with a national finance system

5. The man with a national finance system ditto.
6. The man with an old sermon,
7. The person who importunately asks the insertion of a communication as a favor, and then writes a worrying letter daily inquiring to know why it is not in.
8. The man, woman, or child that would like a "roving commission" for the press, under the impression that henceforth they would have to pay no hotel bills or railway fare.
9. The lady who wants to be a watering-place correspondent with similar views.
10. Ten or twelve men who want to slip in advertisements of lectures, religious meetings, land associations, colony schemes, private institutes, concerts, etc., under false pretenses.
11. The regular batch of applications for employment: (a) as a matter of charity; (b) because the applicant has always been unsuccessful at everything cise; (c) from influential friends who want you to bension some poor relative they are keeping aftoat; (d) excellent journalist because he has never had any training in the profession; (e) from the school-girl who would like to be Washington correspondent.

13. The innumerable host who want "a little. ent.
19. The innumerable host who want "a little

Worcester (Mass.) Press.
The first literary effort of Flavius Josephus
Cook has been made public by his old teacher.
It takes up the subject of "The Cow," and dis-

cusses the tide subject of "The Cow," and dis-cusses it as follows:

The cow is a good animal. She has two horns, and two eyes, and gives milk which is good to eat. She has four legs and eats grass and hay. Some cows are red, and they have long tails.

There is very little to be said by way of criticism of the production except that it bears exit. cism of the production, except that it bears evidence of the writer's immaturity. His information is correct, but his way of putting it betrays the fact that it was written before he had trays the fact that it was written before he had become erudite and competent to address a Boston audience acceptably. Doubtless he meant to say that the female of the bovine genus is a boueficent mammal; that this ruminant quadruped is possessed of corneous protuberances, projecting from the occiput, that her vision is binocular, and that she yields an edible and nutritions lateal exudation; that she is quadrupedal and herbivorous, assimilating her food in both the succulent and exsicated state; that some of them chromatically correspond to the seventh color of the spectrum, and that they are endowed with caudal appendages of exaggerated longitudinality.

NEW USE FOR RIFLES IN WAR-

NEW USE FOR RIFLES IN WARFARE.

Path Mail Gasette.

A new use for the rifle in warfare has been suggested by the experience gathered in the late campaign in Turkey,—namely, its application to vertical firing. In was found (according to a letter to the Times from Bucharest) that numbers of Russian soldiers were struck by the Turkish balls, when under the old conditions of fighting they might have been considered safe, being not only far beyond the usual range, but actually concealed by elevations of the ground, and even nills lying between them and their opponents.

A remarkable instance of this occurred at the Schipka Pass, when Gen. Dragomiroff was

wounded in the knee by a bullet, notwithstanding that the mountain intervened—the Turkish bullet rose high in the air, passed over the summit, and came down on the other side as it full. Some of the Russian rank and file were hit tullike manner at the same place. The writer suggests the question whether it might not be possible to devise a regular system of vertical or dropping fire to reach the enemy when quite out of sight, hidden behind a wood or ridge. The distance being determined by the ordinary range-finder, all that is necessary is a simple instrument to indicate the correct elevation which should be given to the barrel of the rifle, and about this there does not seem any difficulty.

It is easy to conceive how demoralizing to a body of troops waiting in reserve—without the excitement of action—would be a shower of bullets from unseen enemies dropping over the very ridge they relied on for protection. The Gatling gun appears capable of utilization in this way. There is no reason, it seems, to fear that bullets will lose their penetrative power at such ranges. At 2,000 yards the bullets from the Peabody rifle used by the Turks came with such force as to bury themselves sixteen inchas in a hard clay soil.

"LOVE, JOY, PEACE." During a long run of "Uncle Tom." in as Eastern city, the family of the gentle Eva went Eastern city, the family of the gentle Eva went to housekeeping; and during the occupation of the elder forces a small boy—brother of Eva (the Eva on this occasion being Miss Lulu Prior)—strayed away and was lost in the strange city. Moving was suspended and hunting commenced; but the child was not found. Audiences must not be disappointed, however, and so the poor little sister was forced to array herself for her part, wash off the tears, and try and so the poor little sister was forced to array herself for her part, wash off the tears, and try and
forget that her little brother was lost. Hay,
during the evening the runaway was lound, and
the parents, to relieve their little daughter's
mind, took him directly to the theatre.

The death scene of Eva was on; Topsy, with
her apron on her head, crouched on the floor.
Seeing out of a corner the recovered youth,
Topsy said in a whisper: "Hold young Nebuchadinezar up,"
Eva lay on the couch—St. Clair bent over her
with the question:
"What do you see, Eva, darling?" To which
the dying child was only to reply:

"What do you see, Eva, daring?" To which the dying child was only to reply:
"Love—Joy—peace," and fall back deed upon the pillow.
Just as Eva raised her head feebly, lifted her hand, and commenced the broken sentence, the apied the refound brother. With a cry of joy, she extended her little arms towards him, and broke out:

"Oh, ace—see, he's found! he's there, and I never thought to see my little brother again;"

"Oh, see—see, he's found! he's there, and I never thought to see my little brother again;" then, recollecting her part, she gave a great guip of fright, fell back spasmodically to the studied words, and cried out, "Love!—joy!—peace!" and dropped her head upon the pillow. The acene was never more affecting—sobs were heard on all sides. The speech was so heartfelt that the audience felt sure it was part of the play,—that the dying Eva was supposed to have a vision of a lost brother, waiting on the mystic shore for the hanching of the little life leaving this,—and many of them, no doubt, feel cheated to this day of a clever point by the cutting down of Eva's death speech to the words, "Love!—joy!—peace!"

QUIPS.

A full May sure—31 days. Matters of interest-Coupons. Flour seeds-Kernels of wheat. A righting book-The dictionary, Still life-Manufacturing whisky. Superior government-In the numery.

Dead see fruit-The apple of a blind man's The best perfumery is not always scent from Cologne.

An old color guard-Mason & Dixon's line.

Horse stakes are suggested as a good diet for Now is the time to put your hens under bonds with a coop on.

It is to be hoped it will be "He The traveler's berth right is to get the best bunk in the sleeping car. bunk in the sleeping car.

Men who like to have their work broken up are said to be the glaziers.

They are very particular,—they wouldn't allow a mail wagon to stop opposite the women's hotel in New York.

Everybody likes a hot steak, but when it comes up, covered with cinders, you can justly

When the train stops five minutes for refreshments at Troy, N. Y., the thirsty ones all start for their drams knowing it to be a Troy wait.

There is very little difference between the fasteuing of your wife's back hair and a sculptor at work. One is a hair-pin, and the other is a sculpin, that's all.

OLD POSTAGE STAMPS. A current note in Tuesday's Journal contained a query concerning the use made of the millions of old postage stamps which are collected. A

correspondent is prompted by the question to inform the public of a practice which prevails in convents and other Catholic institutions in this country, and is almost unknown to those outside their walls. All canceled stamps are saved and sent to missionaries of the faith in China, who buy with those worthless acraps of paper infants who would otherwise be destroyed in accordance with the custom of the more degraded Chinese. The many colored stamps are used for the decoration of walls etc., by the ingenious Orientals, and are valued so highly that 100 of them will buy a baby whose parents have doomed it to death. The little ones thus purchased are gathered into asylums and reared in accordance with the laws and customs of Christian civilization.

Dristian civilization. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 8.—Dr. Francis Gurney Smith, Emeritus Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, University of Pennsylva-

ia, died Saturday, aged 61.

nia, died Saturday, aged 61.

Baltimore, Md., April 8.—J., Stricker Jenkins, late Colonel of the Firth Maryland Regiment, and head of the shipping and commission house of Hugh Jenkins & Co., died this morning.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 8.—The Hon. Henry Fairbanks, Mayor of this city, died at 7 o'clock this morning of inflammation of the stomach. He was in his 63d year, having been born in Massachusetts in 1815, and emigrated to this city in 1835, commencing business here as a gunsmith. afterwards farming on a fine estate near the city. He amassed considerable wealth. One of his sons is a partner in one of the largest distilleries in the world, located here. Mayor Fairbanks was avery agreeable and highly respected citizen, sincerely liked by all, who deeply feel his death. This is the second Mayor who has died in the present term. Mayor Edmunds, a Democrat, elected one year ago, died in June last. Extensive preparations are being made for his funeral, to take place Wednesday.

THE SPRINGFIELD BISHOPRIC. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Springfield. Ill., April 8.—The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Springfield will meet in this city on the 11th inst., and may then take action looking to a call for a Convention to nominate a candidate for Bishop, vice Dr. Seymour, declined.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—At the city election at Santa Cruz to-day the Workingmen elected the Mayor, Clerk, Assessor, and two Councilmen. The Citizens elected the Treasurer and one Councilman, and one Independent Councilman was elected.

CENTENNIAL KNIGHTS. Springfield, Ill., April 8.—The Illustrio

Grand Lodge of the Knights of 1876 meets to morrow at the State House. The session is ex-pected to last a couple of days, and delegate are already arriving. A BRICK.

HELENA, Mont., April 8.—A large gold brick was cast to-day from the product of the Penobscot Mine, value over \$50,000. The mine is located about 18 miles from Silver City, Mont. The brick was the product of 150 tons of ore, and the cost of its production was \$4,000.

BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE.

New York, April 8.—About 500 bricklayers
struck to day to enforce the Union rate of

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

From the Hon. Thurlow Weed INDORSING

Dr. RADWAY'SR. R. R. REMEDIES After Using Them for Several Years. Your, Jan. 4, 1877.—Dan Sin: Having are used your medicines, donnels in the several years.

R. R.

NOT ONE HOUR The Only Pain Remedy

PROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEU MATIC, Bed Rinden, Infirm, Crippled, Narrow

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE

Inflammation of the Ridneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influence,
Headsche, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism.

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Coid Chills, Ague Chilla, Chilblains, and Frost B The application of the RRADY RELIEF to the part parts where the pain or difficulty exists will are age and countort repair of minerally exists will appear and countort. Thirty to litty drops in half a tumbler of water will ew moments cure Craups, Spasma, Sour Stome-feartburn, Sick Meadache, Diarrhea, Dysantery, Coll Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

FEVER AND AGUE. PEVER AND AGUR cured for 30 cents. There remedial agent in this world that will cure few gue and all other Malarious. Billous, Scarlet, Tradition, and other fevers (added by RADWAYE THE QUICK AS RADWAYES READY RELIEF. PHYSY bottle.

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Float and Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion security

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Every Day an Increase in Flesh Weight is Seen and Felt. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are she changes the body undergoes under the billioning of this trait wonderful medicine, that

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolver cates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, an and juices of the system, the vigor of life, fo the wastes of the body with new and sou Scrofuls. Syphillia, Consumption, Glands

Kidney and Bladder Complaints

Urinary and Womb Diseases. Gravel, Diabetes, Dross Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bristophage of Homminuria, and in all cases where there a brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick closely, but with substances rike the white or a cer, or thread white silk, or there is a morbid, dark billous appeared and with the boxed dust deposits, and when there is Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth

Cured by Radway's Resolvent DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor is a ovaries and howels. All the doctors said "there no help for it." I tried everything that was made mended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolves and thought i world try it; but had no talk hall, scause I had suffered for twoire years. I fook six butter of the Resolvent and one box of Radway's Pilla and is bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a wat tumor to be seen or feit, and I feel better, smarter, shappler than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the howels, over the great. I write this. O you for the benefit of others. You can be publish it it you choose. HANNAH F. ALIF.

PRICE, ... \$1 Per Bottle. AN IMPORTANT LETTER

ANN ARROR. Mich., April 30, 1875.—Dz. Rapyar-Rind Sir. I have been taking your Resolvent, Erraliating Pills, and also using the Ready Relief about the year for ovarian tumors on the abdomen, which the most eminent physicians of our Medical College produced incurable.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was pounds when I commenced with your remedies, now it is two handred and ten pounds, but they are now it is two handred and ten pounds, but they are not all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of incident and the production of the left of the desired provided in the production of the left of the medicines from G. Grenytill. Please see for your book. "False and True."

MRS. C. KRAFF.

DE. RADWAY—Kind Sir: I take the liberty to you again. My health is greatly improved by the your medicines. Three of the tumors are gone and the fourth is nearly so. Dropsy is got still improving, and my weight decreasing the had a great many calls this aumining his room on the strong control of the strong c quite a number from Canada, three from Jestem.

We are wall acquainted with Miles. On the second sec Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18-1875.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILIS

Perfectly tastales, eleganity coated with swet purce, regulate, purity, cleane, and strengthen way a Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Sanach, Liver, Bowels, Kidney, Bladder, Nervess, eases, Headache, Constipation, Costivanes, the tion, Dyappaia, Billiounness, Billious Pever, in mation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangement the internal viscors. Warranted to effect a period of the fitternal viscors. Warranted to effect a period of electricus drugs.

Jay Goorve the following symptoms resulting the continuous of the Book Sour Studies of the Disorders of the Diseastive organs.

Constipation, havard Piles, Puliness of the Book Sour Eruptions of militage of weights on the Stomach, Sautes, Hauther Sour Eruptions. In mining and the stomach, Sautes of the Stomach, S

READ FALSE AND TRU

THE CO

More Ban

Trying to Sell a

Becord of Judgments, New

In the bankruptey car Judge Biodgett yesterday the claim of George Ester for about \$68,000. It see ley, F. E. Hinckley, Mee jected the Chicago & Wit road. A Construction Co and Esterley had possessic claimed to own them. T from a point on the State of Wisconsin in by way of Geneva-and Columbus to Port

owned 9,000 out of the 1 on which he only paid 5 p 1872, he proposed to se road and of the Cons Hinckley, Meeker, and the the railroad project, for scheme was never carried Meeker & Co. went into proved up his claim agains estate for about \$68,000. The Assignee subsequel this claim expunged, and Blodgett decided that it of the said the agreement an individual member of the transfer of a comoney received was not to

money received was not to benefit of the corporations was granted, was contrary would not be enforced by might sell all the stock of owned it, but the charter of of in such summary fast Esterley would therefore be AN OWERFRUDENT In the case of Philip G Kidder, Judge Blodgett has the scheme of a sharp er preference from his debtor 1876 one Kleinert, a boot a Monmouth, Warren County Goldman a large amount, Monmouth, Warren County Goldman a large amount, for some years. He had a shoes worth from \$3,000 t the summer of 1876 becan recklessly and spending m man called on him, and de note for the amount due, and to give it, but Goldm dently going at a rate that y note for the amount due, ant to give it, but Goldm dently going at a rate that in bankruptcy, and he (Goldm dently going at a rate that in bankruptcy, and he (Goldman dently going as with his business, and was note was then given as cluded five years' edto \$5,200. Between ber, 1878, Kleinert bour of goods, and between ber, 1878, Kleinert bour of goods, and between A soid \$10,000 worth. In De of his creditors sued him, entered up judgment on execution. Soon after a pe was filed against kleiner property was seized and so Goldman then filed a binnder the execution, and cross-bill asking to have the Judge Biodgett held yes ment note was given in consolvency and bankruptcy o latter's conduct was sue he intended to go into paid no debts, secreted so or pocketed the proceeds o under the circumstances,

or pocketed the proceeds judgment-note on which tered was a fraudulent p against Kleinert's creditors therefore, dismissed, and There were five new banks There were five new banks statements of four of who The first was James K this city. Preferred debta unsecured, \$1,134.49. The valued at \$1,300, and a cli done. Reference to Regist done. Reference to Regist Perkins and Russell Ri came next. Their preferr \$115, the secured to \$400, a \$384.10. The assets com busgy, \$20; open accoun shares of Aurora Silver-1 Shares of Aurora Silver-Company, par value, \$1,30 son owes \$5,275.35, mostly are, land, \$4,000, incumber and cow, \$77; wagons, etc. ardson owes \$5,152.40. As \$1,000, and horse, \$25. I Coon.

The third was Louis C. I dealer at No. 508 State 8

dealer at No. 508 State st debts are \$119.50, and the debta are \$119.50, and the
The assets consist of land
bills and notes, \$504; stock
\$5,000; besides consignu
\$5,000. The cost-price of thigher than this, but it con
of old and refuse stuff. Ali
and fixtures, \$222; open
\$2,000; doubtful, \$160; as
insurance policies, \$19,000
ferred to Kegister Hibbard,
appointed Provisional Assi
Lastly came L. Delos Ma
Principal of the Dearborn
merly President and chief of
land County Female Instit
His debts, chiefly due in Ne
lows: Secured, \$53,948.
\$42,108.98, besides \$1,100
\$42,550.45 on accommodatio
inal assets are personal \$2,550.45 on accommodation in all assets are personal real estate, \$6,000; shares in \$5,500; life-insurance (hypolius and notes and according a total of \$42,001.48, but worth very little. In debtor made a voluntary a for the benefit of his credit realized nothing. The

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A final creditors' meetin
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Robert E. Jenkins was
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signee of the Star Chemic
Bradford Hancock was
Henry E. Mathews and
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The creditors of Martin
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The Assignee meeting
was adjourned to May 8.
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William N. Sturges, Williamd Daniel Lake.
The first dividend me
McFarland, Leach & Math

Michael McDuff filed a his wife, Caroline, asking ground of adultery. In the case of L. V. In complainant consented missed.

At last the testimony is of Harding, Nissen & Ba Hill is all in and the argus will probably occupy the Judge Williams yesterd divorce to Samuel D. Fay on the ground of adultory UNITED STATES CO. E. L. Purker & Co. beg \$2,000 acainst Franz Fish Julia K. Plumer filed a and John Ryan, John Ma Mason, successorin trust, for \$4,000 on Lots 2 and & Parker's Subdivision in R. E. Jenkins and C. N of A. B. Mecker & Co. b \$3,000 from Cornelius M. SUPERIOS

Otis R. Glover, Receitional Bank, began a sui Pittaburg, Cincinnati & S Pany, claiming \$5.00 d Jacob Lauer began a GRCUIT Jacob Lauer began a John N. Kusust, claim alleged malicious prosecu S. F. Nuckolis comment against Henry J \$2,429,92.

Frank L. Rockwell file torpus against Henry Rockwell, and A. R. Hal of his child, Ray C. Rock

S REMEDIES. n. Thurlow Weed

SR. R. R. REMEDIES hem for Several Tears.

1877.—DEAN Sin: Having for several feels, doubtingly at first, but reflicacy with full confidence, than a dust to thankfully accept we have derived from them, has often as occasion requires, sired affect. The Ready Rollet bed than it is by its name. We sunsiy and received affects in a large training training training. THURLOW WEED,

R. NE HOUR Pain Remedy

most excreciating pains, allayers Congestions, whether of the o TWENTY MINUTES,
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d with disease may suffer.

READY RELIEF ED INSTANT BASE he Kidneys,
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half a tumbler of water will in mps. Spaama, Sour Stomach, Distribes, Dyentery, Colle ine, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colie, all Internal Pains, 198 carry a bottle of RADWATS, them. A few drops in water pain from change of water. I sandy or ditters as a stimulant. AND AGUE.

h Blood-Increase of Flesh and

RADWAY'S llian Resolvent tonishing cures; so quick, so rapid ody undergoes under the infinence of medicine, that

Increase in Flesh and s Seen and Felt.

BLOOD PURIFIER.

CARROTTE

arraparfillan Resolvent excel al ne cure of Chronic, Scrofulous in diseases, but it is the only be

- 61 Per Bottle. TANT LETTER.

MRS. C. KRAPF.

Bir: I take the liberty to address in greath improved by the use of the tamore are always and the tamore are address. I have a substant a tamore and the place. Yours with respecting the tamore and the place. Yours with respecting the tamore and the place. Yours with respecting the tamore and the place and the place are always and the place. Yours with respecting the tamore and the place and the plac 10g. 19 1875.

ADWAY'S ING PILLS!

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SE AND TRUE. to RADWAY & CO. NA.

THE COURTS.

Trying to Sell a Charter --- Some More Bankrupts.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Divorces, Criminal Business, Etc.

In the bankruptcy case of A. B. Meeker, Judge Biodgett resterday decided to expunge the claim of George Esterley against the estate for about \$68,000. It seems that in 1839 Esterley, F. E. Hinckley, Meeker, and others projected the Chicago & Wisconsin Midland Railroad. A Construction Company was organized, and Esterley had possession of the papers, and claimed to own them. The road was to run from a point on the south line of the from a point on the south line of the State of Wisconsin in Walworth County by way of Geneva Lake, Elkhorn, and Columbus to Portage, and Esterley owned 9,000 out of the 10,000 shares of stock, on which he only paid 5 per cent. In February, 1872, he proposed to sell the charter of this road and of the Construction Company to Hinckley, Meeker, and the others interested in the railroad project, for \$50,000 bonus. The scheme was never carried out, but after A. B. sleeker & Co. went into bankruptcy Esterley proved up his claim against Meeker's individual

estate for about \$68,000.

The Assignee subsequently moved to have this claim expunged, and yesterday Judge Blodgett decided that it ought to be expunged. said the agreement to pay a bonus to individual member of a corporation for transfer of a charter where the mey received was not to be paid over for the

Be said the agreement to pay a bonus to an individual member of a corporation for the transfer of a charter where the money recived was not to be paid over for the benefit of the corporation to which the charter was granted, was contrary to public policy, and would not be enforced by a sourt. A party mend it but the charter could not be disposed of in such aummary fashion. The claim of Esterley would therefore be ruled out.

AN OVERFERDENT CREATION.

AND OVERFERDENT CREATION.

AND

Company, par value, \$1,200. Perkins Richardson owes \$5,275.35, mostly secured. His assets are, land, \$4,000, incumbered for \$3,000; horses and cow, \$77; wagons, etc., \$123. Russell Richardson owes \$5,152.40. Assets, equity in lands, \$1,000, and horse, \$25. Referred to Register Coon.

\$1,000, and horse, \$25. Referred to Register Coon.

The third was Loais C. Daemicke, a bardware dealer at No. 508 State street. His preferred debts are \$119.50, and the unsecured \$10,275. The assets consist of lands, \$231; cash, \$55.75; bills and notes, \$204; stock of hardware in store, \$5,000; besides consignments amounting to \$5,000. The cost-price of this stock was much higher than this, but it contains a large amount of old and refuse stuff. Also tinners' machinery and fixtures, \$222; open accounts, worthless, \$2,000; doubtful, \$160; and good, \$240; fire-insurance policies, \$10,000. The case was referred to Register Hibbard. R. E. Jenkins was appointed Provisional Assignee.

Lastly came L. Delos Mansfield, an Assistant Principal of the Dearborn Seminary, and formerly President and chief owner of the Rockland County Female Institute at Nyack, N. Y. His debts, chiefly due in New York, are as follows: Secured, \$58,948.98, and unsecured, \$42,103.98, besides \$1,100 due on indorsed and \$2,550.45 on accommodation paper. The nominal assets are personal property, \$11,155.78; real estate, \$5,000; shares in Rockfand Institute, \$5,600; life-insurance (hypothecated), \$10,000; bills and notes and accounts \$69,4570; mer-

inal assets are personal property, \$11,155.75; real estate, \$5,000; shares in Rockiand Institute, \$5,500; life-insurance (hypothecated). \$10,000; bills and notes and accounts, \$9,345.70; maxing a total of \$42,001.48, but the assets are realily worth very little. In February, 1874, the debtor made a voluntary assignment at Nyack for the benefit of his creditors, but the estate realized nothing. The depreciation in real estate is charged as the cause of his troubles. The usual reference was made.

A discharge was issued to H. H. Chandler and Daniel M. Lord.

Delos C. Wright was adjudicated bankrupt.

A final creditors' meeting in the case of Duff & Cowan will be held at Morris May 18.

Robert E. Jenkins was yesterday, appointed Assignee of the Star Chemical Works.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee for Hans Linderman.

The creditors of Martin O'Brien accepted a composition of 30 per cent, payable in cash in thirty days.

The Assignee meeting of Seneca H. Parish

composition of 30 per cent, payable in cash in thirty days.

The Assignee meeting of Seneca H. Parish was adjourned to May 8.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 a. m. for William N. Sturges, William A. Butters & Co., and Daniel Lake.

The first dividend meeting in the case of McFarland, Leach & Mather is set for 2 p. m.

The first dividend meeting in the case of McFarland, Leach & Mather is set for 2 p. m.

Divorces.

Michisel McDuff filed a bill yesterday against his wife, Caroline, asking for a divorce on the ground of adultery.

In the case of L. V. Ind vs. Mary A. Ind. the complainant consented that the bill be dismissed.

At last the testimony in the long-winded case of Harding, Nissen & Barnum vs. George W. Hill is all in and the argument begun. The case will probably occupy the most of this week yet. Judge Williams yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Samuel D. Fay from Caroline M. Fay, on the ground of adultery.

UNITED STATES COURTS IN ARIES.

E. L. Parker & Co. began a suit yesterday for \$2.000 against Franz Fisher.

Julia K. Plumer filed a bill against Catherine and John Ryan, John Mattocks, trustee, A. B. Mason, successorin trust, to forclose a trust-deed for \$4,000 on Lots 3 and 4, Block 1. in Sheldon & Parker's Subdivision in Sec. 28, 39, 14.

R. E. Jenkins and C. Norman Fay, Assignees of A. B. Mecker & Co. brought suit to recover \$3,000 from Cornelius McGinniss.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Otis R. Glover, Receiver of the Central National Bank, began a suit for \$20,000 against the Pittaburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company, ciaming \$5,000 damages.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Jacob Lauer began a suit by capha against John N. Knaust, claiming \$1,000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution.

S. F. Nuckolls commenced a suit by attachment against Henry J. Rogers to recover \$2,20.90.

Frank L. Rockwell filed a petition for habeas borpus against Henry C. Ballard, Josephine

Frank I. Rockwell filed a petition for habeas corpus against Henry C. Ballard, Josephine Rockwell, and A. R. Hall to recover possession of his child, Ray C. Rockwell.

In the eater of Martin N. Olsen, letters were franted to Maria E. Olsen, under bond for 10,00.

letters were granted to James B. Galloway, under bond for \$5,000.

der bond for \$5,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Policemen Sullivan and Moore were tried by the Court for assault and acquitted. Judge Moore, in discharging them, gave them a severe lecture and reprimand, and in the future they will not handle persons they may arrest quite so roughly. Immediately after being discharged they were, on the complaint of James Goggin, arraigned for contempt of court in tampering with Grand-Jury witnesses. They were also discharged on the complaint, but had a close call.

William Smith pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given two years in the House of Correction. In the afternoon about sixty prisoners, indicted by the last Grand Jury, were arraigned to plead.

THE CALL.

JUDON BLODGETT—General business.

JUDON GARY—61 to 69, 75 to 78. and 80 to 84, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDON JAMESON—53 to 62, 64, 65, 66, 69 to 72 and 75 to 77. inclusive. No. 41, Troesch vs. Fiebick, on trial.

JUDON ROGENS—145, 147, 151, 152, 154, 155 to 169, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDON BOOTH—No call. No. 200, Harding vs. Hill, on trial. THE CALL. JUDGE BOOTH—NO CAIL.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—349, 351, 353 to 374, inclusive, except 355.

JUDGE FARWELL—Burnt Record Calendar No. 1, McClure vs. Dunham. No. 1, 065, Churchill vs. Du Beil. on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Frank Pechota
va. Joseph and Frantiska Kahaun, \$230.50.

JUDGE GARY—James Backin va. William Cuthbert, \$19.052.28.

JUDGE JANESON—Henry Rehwoldt vs. Charles
T. Race, William Gray, and A. Jones; verdict,
\$130.—Berthold Loewenthal vs. Louis Heidelberger, \$1,809.75.

Cincust Court—Judge Rockes—M. W. Fniler
vs. William Climpann, \$426.63.—Clara E. Roof et
al. vs. O. R. Brouse. \$365.—Grommes & Uirich
vs. John T. Max, \$115.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill. April 8.—The Appellate
Court of this (the Fourth) district met to-day,
and, without transacting any business, adjourned
over until the next regular term in July.

AN AGRICULTURAL PARADISE.

AN AGRICULTURAL PARADISE.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Mankaro, Minn., April 6.—I write this from one of the centres of agricultural Minnesota,—from the heart of an agricultural paradise.

Mankato is 135 miles nearly west from Winona, and about 435 miles from Chicago. It is an easy and a comfortable trip throughout, and those who make it, if only for pleasure, will be well rewarded. A more attractive and beautiful country than that which lies along the line of the Northwestern Railroad, from Winona to this point, I have never seen. It is a perpetual feast for the eye. It is

not only a garden in the way of fertility, but there is a variety, a finish, a picturesqueness about it which is as surprising as it is pleasing. It is difficult to realize that this is a newly-seited region, and that but a few years ago these now highly-cultivated lands were in a state of primeral wildness—the hunting-grounds of savage tribes.

The change that has been wrought within a single decade in Minnesota borders upon the miraculous. Within ten years this wonderful State has doubled in population and quadrupled its wheat production, and the development of its resources has only just begun, as even the most skeptical will be convinced who will take the pains (and it will not be a pain, but a pleasure) to visit this State and acquaint himself with the actual fracts.

They will, I am sure, fully bear out any statements that I have yet made, or am likely to make. If the facts are as I have represented them, then there can be no doubt that they should be given the very widest circulation, and that every journal which aids in this work will be doing the community a service.

The growth of Minnesota—the creation of wealth from its soil—will of necessity add incalculably is othe soild prosperity of Chicago. It will add, moreover, to the prosperity of the whole country. It is upon these broad, general grounds that these letters are written. Minnesota has within her limits riches far greater in value, and far more essential to the weltare of man, than can be found within the limits of any mere gold-producing. State. The wheat of Minnesota, the finest in quality that can be raised, will command its equivalent in gold in any of the markets of the world; and for the production of this staple, the result of last year's crop proves beyond a question that Minnesota has no peer. This may sound very much like "blowing," but it is low only a pleasing task, but it is one's duty, to give to them the fullest expression.

I have no space to go into statistics, which are consistent of Minnesota, and does not own an acre within

THE ALDERMEN.

Caucusing in Regard to Committees and Chairman.

Ald. Daly for Presiding Officer --- An Unimportant Council Meeting.

OUT OF COUNCIL.

There were two Aldermanic caucuses yester-lay, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon, and both of them in the club-room of the Palmer House. The invited turned up about 10 o'clock in the morning, and proceeded with little delay to business. The roll was called, and the following Aldermen of the next Council were found to be on hand: Sanders, Tully, Turner, Lodding, Cullerton, McNally, Riordan, Lawler, Onver, Eiszner, McNurney, Ryan, Stauber, Wetterer, Janssens, McCaffrey nd Daly. From the above, it will be seen that the cau

eus was made up of the Democratic and Independen' elements, with one Republican, Wetterer. The meeting was calledito order by Ald. Ryan, who remarked that they had assembled in response to invitations sent out last week, and that all but a few of the invited were present. Letters of regret had been received from and that all but a few of the invited were pres-ent. Letters of regret had been received from these gentlemen, who would no doubt be pres-ent in case another meeting was held and they were able to come. Their names were Tuley of the First, Pholps of the Third, Niesen of the Fifteenth, and Jonas of the Eighteenth. But there were enough present to get to work, and, on his motion, Ald. Daly was chosen to preside. One of the Aldermen had a good deal to say about securing control of the Council for the party of honesty and reform. By this he did not mean the Democratic party exclusively, but the liberal men of the Council generally, who were in favor of giving the poor some rights, and not legislating in the interests of monopo-lies. He believed the absent brethren could be counted on as with them in this popular move-

arose, and delivered himself after the following manner: "I have been connected," said he, "with both the city and county affairs, as is quite well known. I have not had anything to do with the city affairs for some time, but I do not consider myself wholly ignorant of them. I was in the Council the year before and the year after the fire of 1871. Then we had a very good government. Everything was moving along smoothly and economically. But, after that, Mr. Medill and Alderman-elect Tuley, who then became Mayor and Corpora-tion Counsel, put their heads together and conbeen the main cause of the city's trouble ever since. But now there is the prospect of the old reform Council again. Perhaps it might not be out of place for me to state my position in city affairs. I am in favor of an honest, economical administration of the city affairs, and now that we have the power in our hands we can do that which our predecessors would not. I don't ask for any important positions on the committees. I am willing to go wherever you put me, and

M'CAFFREY

for any important positions on the committees. I am willing to go wherever you put me, and work for an economical City Government."

Ald. Ryan, Daly, and McNally expressed themselves in a similar way.

ALD. CULLERTON.

who wanted to get down to definite business, spoke of the necessity for thorough organization. The other faction would be organized, and they must be, in order to win. A mere plurality would not secure success; they must have tack and organization. They must be prepared the moment the vote was counted and the result amounced (at which time there was generally a lull in the proceedings) for action. At the present meeting he was in favor of only nominating their Chairman for the next Council, and of leaving the appointment of committees to the next meeting of the caucus. They would first have to pass an order in the Council amending the rules or delegating the power to appoint the committees to the Chairman. If there was no objection, he would like to nominate for the place a man who had been tried in the Council and found to be capable; a man who stood high in the community as a business man and a citizen, and one who was not unalterably opposed to the poor man having some of the benefits of the expenditures. He had the pleasure of nominating Ald. J. H. B. Daly, of the Eighteenth Ware.

Ald. Daly arose to say that, while he had not desired or expected anything of this sort he Ald. Daly arose to say that, while be had not desired or expected anything of this sort, he could not but feel complimented at this evidence of esteem on the part of his colleagues. But he did not intend to let his ambition run

could not but feel complimented at this evidence of esteem on the part of his colleagues. But he did not intend to let his ambition run away with his interest in good government. In order to keep their majority together and in working order they must nave as a presiding officer one not only versed in parliamentary law, but one who could be present at all the meetings. Leaving out of the question his knowledge of the rules, in which he did not profess to be the most proficient, he thought that an insurmountable objection to his being elevated to the position was the fact that he would frequently be called out of the city, and the majority would thus not only be deprived of one who would vote with them, but also be put under the necessity of electing each night a new presiding officer. He therefore asked to withdraw his name in favor of some better man, plenty of whom he saw around him.

McCaffrey nominated Ald. Cullerton, than whom there was no better parliamentarian in the Council.

The nomination met with unexpected opposition from the nominace himself. Their candidate he could not be. What they wanted, said he, above all things, was to elevate the liberal Aldermen to power. He appreciated the fact that the press was not altogether solid for him, and, if he were nominated, his friends in the Council would become targets for general abuse. He knew he stood right with the people, but it was important that the new organization should start right. He therefore favored the nomination of a man who stood well with the business people, and against whom the press could not was its tongue. Such an one was Ald. Daly, in favor of whom he should decline the honor sought to be conferred upon himself by his friends.

McCaffrey and McNally concluded that their friend was correct, and, without any disrespect to him, anggested that Ald. Daly be nominated unanimously.

The roll was called, and everybody gave in his voice for Ald. Daly, who returned his thanks for the honor, but said he feared, from the reasons he had previously

venience and personal loss to himself.

Aid. Ryan got in a word about the wicked "Pearsons crowd," which had sort of run things for two years past in favor of the rich wards. What he wanted to see was a unity of sentiment in favor of giving the poor wards a chance at improvements.

What' he wanted to see was a unity of sentiment in favor of giving the poor wards a chance at improvementa.

The caucus then adjourned to meet Friday evening in the pariors of Burke's Hotel.

THE OTHER CAUCUS

met at 3 o'clock, and was a very quiet, orderly affair. There were present Ald. Beidler, Pearsons, Seaton, Rawleigh, Cooke, Thompson (Thirteenth), Gilbert, Daly, Throop, Waldo, Niesen, Cary, Schweisthal, and Ald. elect Phelps, Stauber, Knopf, Tuley, and Sanders.

Ald. Throop was chosen to preside, and Ald. Thompson was made Secretary.

After a very informal talk, it was decided that the first and most important thing the new Council had to look after was the appointment of the Standing Committees. Before that the question as to who should be the new presiding officer paled into insignificance. It was therefore agreed to introduce a resolution at the first meeting of the new Council calling for the appointment of a special committee of eight—three from the South Side, three from the West Side, and two from the North Side—to confer with the Mayor, appoint the Standing Committees, and report the Chairmanship was left open. While no names were mentioned in the meeting, the names that were on the members' lips when, in unguarded moments, they spoke with the reporters, were Tuley, Cook, and Gilbert, with the odds in favor of the middle man. The feeling was that the Council had no power to elect a permanent Chairman, the Mayor, under the charter, being the presiding officer, and that one must be elected for each meeting in case of his absence.

ALD. DALT

The Council held a regular meeting last even-ing, Aid. Cook in the chair. The absentees were

The Council held a regular meeting last evening, Aid. Cook in the chair. The absentees were Yan Usdel and McNurney.

The special order—the ordinance providing for the construction of a viaduct over the Fort Wayne tracks at Eighteenth street, the Company to contribute \$14,000—was taken up.

Aid. Lodding moved that it be passed.

Aid. Cary said that, by the present plans, very great damage would be done to property, and the owners wished a little time in order to secure a modification of the plans. He understood that the Railroad Company was in no hurry. By granting a week, much money could be saved the city. He moved to defer until next Monday.

Under the charter, it was so disposed of.

Aid. Culierton, by consent, introduced a resolution authorizing the Mayor and Comptroller to pay \$300 to Johanna Riordan, in the event of her surrendering possession of the "eyesore" at Eighteenth and Canal streets.

Aid. Pearsons was opposed to setting such a precedent. All the squatters on city's land would demand pay before they moved.

Ald. Rawleigh coincided with him, and moved that the resolution be referred to the Finance Committee.

The motion was agreed to.

Aid. Cullerton moved that the Council proceed to canvass the vote of the recent election. There was no second.

GAS.

The second general order—the ordinance "allowing competition" in the furnishing of gas—was taken up.

Ald. Gilbert didn't believe in general ordinances.. It was wrong to pass such a one. Responsible parties would not come in under it. He moved that the laid on the table.

Nobody seconded the motion.

Ald. Daly thought the present companies had had their cwn way long enough, and there onelly and their cwn way long enough, and there onelly the street of the council process.

Aid. Sweeney said the people wanted cheap gas.

Aid. Daly thought the present companies had had their own way long enough, and there ought to be a remedy.

Aid. Cary pointed out the fact that the ordinance was so strong in conditions that it defeated the object sought.

Aid. Cullerton and White spoke in favor of it. Some of the iron-clad restrictions were stricken out, and the price to private consumers and the city was fixed at \$1.50.

The ordinance was then passed,—yeas 32, navs 2,—Cullerton and Seaton.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table. The rules were suspended, and Ald. Rawleigh, from the Committee on Railroads, reported an ordinance granting authority to the West Division Railway Company to lay a double track on Randolph from State to Wabash avenue, Wabash avenue from State to Wabash avenue, wabash avenue from Clinton to Lake.

It was laid over.

Schools.

Ry consent, Ald. Beidley, from the Commit-

By consent, Ald, Beddier, from the Committee on Schools, reported back the resolution of the Citizens' Union in regard to common

the Citizens' Union in regard to common schools.

Action was deferred.

The same Committee reported in favor of the passage of Ald. Kirk's resolution setting forth that the appropriation for schools was intended to be applied to furnishing means of primary education for the full school-year.

Action was deferred.

By consent. Ald. Baumgarten, from the Committee on Streets and Alleys, West Division, submitted a report recommending the passage of an ordinance authorizing the extension of the railway track on Twelfth street to Ogden avenue. It was laid over.

It was laid over. The Council then adjourned.

WESTERN PATENTS. A weekly list of United States patents issued to the inventors of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan for the week ending March 26, and each patent in the list will bear that date. Reported expressly by telegraph for THE TRIB UNE, by A. H. Evans & Co., patent solicitors

Washington, D. C.: Washington, D. C.:

J. Bryan, Canton, sirup-ganges,
A. D. Hoffman, Chicago, sicale guides.
C. M. Brown, Chicago, ore-grushery.
W. W. Flint, Chicago, ore-grushery.
W. W. Flint, Chicago, rings for metal boxes.
H. L. Hewritt, Alton, sulky plows.
A. K. Alcock, Freeport, feather-renevators.
J. B. McNight, Chicago, indexes.
J. G. Schermerhorn, Bloomington, paper boxes.
L. V. Swisher, Maples Mills, corn-planter.
J. F. Best, Galva, harness-pad machine.
A. M. Beakesley, Rock Island, domestic ovens.
C. C. Burroughs, Bay City, harvesters.
E. H. Hoover, Moline, post-hole spades.
N. C. Larsen, Eigin, medicine-gange.
S. Laskey, Chicago, overalls. ILLINOIS. S. Laskey, Chicago, overalis.
J. W. Munday, Chicago, printers' galley.
B. F. Price, Moline, stump-extractor.
J. F. Randall, Aurora, corn-harvester.
H. L. McCormick, Chicago, grain-binders (ressue).

issue).
A. G. Spalding & Bro., Chicago, base-ball supplies (trade-mark).
WISCONSIN.
G. E. Smith, Racine, founders' molding machina.

G. E. Smith, Racine, founders' molding machine.

J. Kirkland, Menomonee, spark-arresters.
C. Robinson, Eau Claire, plow-clevises.

MICHIGAN.
H. M. Fitzhugh, Bay City, barrels.
Armstrong & Glesman, Ludington, clothesponaders.
John Brady, Detroit, car-couplings.
Roscoe Beam, Hudson, pumps.
R. J. Crane, Detroit, shaping srate-bars.
W. W. Elmer, Bay City, manufacturing salt.
G. Hart, Detroit, emery wheels.
J. W. Ledyard, Detroit, splini cutting machina.
H. Rindga, Mendon, burglar-alarms.
G. W. Stark, Wenona, pail and tub ears.
J. J. Winsor, East Saginaw, car-beaters.
D. L. Garver, Hart, harrows (reissue).
P. Swan, of Litchfield, and B. C. Riggs, of Homer, nut locks.

THE INDIANA STATE-HOUSE.

indiana State-House.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Indianapolita, April 8.—In the Superior

Court, Judge Elliott presiding, judgment was

rendered upon the application made on behalf

of the disappointed architects this evening.

The application was for a suit of mandate to The application was for a suit of mandate to compel a re-examination of the plans that had been submitted, the claim being that the law had not been complied with, only two of the plans being axamined carefully and their estimates tested by experts, as the law contemplated. The Judge sustained a motion to quash the bill, on the ground that it was not charged in the bill that proper examination had not been made, and there being no charge of fraud in the action of the Commissioners, the Court could not interfere with what is a discretion lodged by the law in the Board. The law plainty leaves full authority with the Commissioners, and they are to determine the mode and manner by which their discretion shall be discharged. But the Judge says plainty that a full and critical examination of all plans is a duty imposed by the statute, and an amenided complaint filed this afternoon charges that all the plans were not examined, and that at least twelve of the twenty-four plans were not scrutinized. The architects mean to fight, and will keep up the legal warfare all summer. The Board will now go ahead and complete the contract with May.

THE UNIVERSITY.

THE UNIVERSITY. To the Editor of The Tribuna.
Chicago, April 8.—In your issue of to-day
I find an excellent report of the main idea of
my discourse on "Higher Education." But my discourse on "Higher Education." But your reporter made one mistake in reference to the debt of the University, which I desire to correct. He states that from a debt of \$174,000, the Mutual Life-Insurance Company of Maine threw off \$24,000 of interest. So far the report is correct; but he should have added that the Company struck off also \$50,000 of the principal, provided that the remaining \$100,000 shall be paid within one year.

I am now putting forth the effort to raise that sum. The citizens of Chicago have thus far received me cordially. The hope of success brightens. This is the only University within our city; and many of our thrifty business men rightly feel that it must be relieved of its present embarrassments.

Galusha Anderson,

President of the University of Chicago.

President of the University of Chicago.

How a Man Beduced His Size.

Banting, "Undertaker to the Queen and Royal family," recently died at the age of 85. He invented a system of diet which became as famous in our age as that of Cornaro was three centuries ago. In a curious pamphiet which he wrote, and which had a cosmopolitan circulation some ten years ago, Mr. Banting related his sufferings from his enormous obesity in terms as moving as those of "Falstaff." For years he had not tied his aboes, and he was colleged to walk down-stairs backward, lest the protuberant weight of his trunk should pitch him down head foremost. He adopted a regimen by which he gradually shrank himself within such bounds that he became quite a nimble pedestrian. The fact that he lived through this process to die at the age of 85 may pe taken to show that abstinence from farinaceous and saccharine food worked as well in his case as living on an egg a day did in the case of Cornaro. But others who have adopted his system have fared worse. Still his work

of indecision, however, in his reply, and it is possible that he may reconsider his partially-formed resolve.

IN COUNCIL.

THEODORE TILTON.
Special Disputch to The Tribune.
Fr. WAYNE, Ind., April 8.—Theodore Titto Pr. Wayne, Ind., April 8.—Theodore Titton lectured here Saturday night, and remained here until this morning, when he left for Kentucky. Before leaving he was interviewed concerning statements which have been recently published to the effect that he had been endeavoring to effect a reconciliation with his wife. He said the letter in The Thibush of Saturday was wholly incorrect, and that the stories recently published in New York and elsewhere to a similar effect were wholly without foundation. He had only been in New York three days for several months, and that was last week, when he visited his children. He will sail for Burope alone in June, and will return in September with his daughters Alice and Florence, who have been abroad since last summer.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES IN OBDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS I patrons throughout the city we have erablished Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements with be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 of olocity, m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Batterdayar J. & R. SIMMS. Booknellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st. Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Westers-sy. ROSERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-sy., corner of Halsted-st. H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fanoy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

CITY REAL ESTATE. TOE SALE-GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENT—
Eusiness block, located on one of the best corners in business portion of city. Ground leased for 20 years. To be sold at very moderate price. Call from 9 to 10 a. m. at Boom 49 Major Block, 147 LaSalle-st, N. A. PARTRIDGE.

OR SALE-PRICE, \$3,000-A GREAT BARGAIN

-Beautiful two-story and basement brick, No.
85% Fullon-st, the shade trees. One-third cash. Inulred owner, No. 882, next house. OR SALE-TRUSTEE'S PRIVATE SALE-526

West Washington-si., adjoining Union Park, frame cellar under whole; ten rooms, bath-room, and bara; in a charming neighborhood; great bargain. THEO ASHAW, trustee, 188 Fifth-av. FOR SALE—98.500 WILL PURCHASE ELEGANT FOUR-story marble-front house, Ashisud-av., acar Jackson-st. Range, furnice, and gas-fixures. Terms to said. Inquire 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE FOR CASH, 25X170 on Michigal-av., bouth of Fourteenth-st., cast front. J. H. KEKLER, 163 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE-RENT-OB EXCHANGE-HOUSES, lots, acres at Hinsdale; highest land of any suburb the very best bargains. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn

FOR SALE-\$10.500. \$5.00 DOWN-est-ACRE I farm, as miles from Chicago, 3 miles from depot of Union, in Methenry County, Illinois. In there mot one man in the Union who will buy this farm? If has been sold for \$50.000. Good dwelling, two large frame barns, all under fence, leafing water, and one of the best stock and dairy farms in the West. There is no humbur about it, only we want to find some man who want a good farm and has the money to buy. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

BEAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-TO BUY-A HOUSE AND LOT IN Hyde Park. Inquire at 88 East Randolph-st. MUSICAL.

ALL PARTIES WANTING SHEET MUSIC CAN
purchase it at one half off; on all sums over go
two-thirds off from any prices in our catalogue, at STORY & CAMP'S, 211 State at.

PARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! WE ARE
selling off all our planes and organs that have
herstofore been rented out. Most of them are new
rosewood instruments that have been used only three
to six months, and contain all modern improvements
warranted five years. Now is the time to make a
selection, and obtain a reliable plane at half price.
Reed's Temple of Music. 52 Van Buren-st., between
State and Clark. K IMBALL'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRAL OR-gans, Kimball's well-known trombonet organs, Kimball's bestetful chime organs. W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams sts.

DIANOS OF DIFFERENT MAKE FOR SALE ON
easy terms at warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL
corner State and Adams-sts.

MITH AMERICAN ORGANS—THE STANDARD
argan of the world—for sale on installments, if reguired, at warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL, corner
State and Adams-sts. State and Adams-sta.

CECOND-HAND PIANOS FROM \$50 UPWARDS:

SIS cash, \$10 per month; \$10 cash and \$5 per month, at warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL, corner state and Adams-sta.

CECOND-HAND ORGANS FROM \$50 UPWARDS On installments; some at \$5 per month, others at \$8 and \$10 per month until paid for. W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sta.

PINANCIAL. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonda, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854. CASH PAID POR OLU GOLD AND SILVER.

C Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description as GOLDSMID'S Loan and Buillon Office filecased. So East Madison-st. Established 1803. Office discensed. So East Madison-st. Established 1888.

PIDELITY AND STATE BOOKS BOUGHT AND
money to loan on collaterals. Apply to Chicago
Loan Company, 118 Washington-st., Room 6.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE. PIANOS,
diamonds Jewery, warehouse receipts, and any
good collaterals. 168 Washington-st., Room 23.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE. PIANOS,
stc., without removal; also on diamonds and good
collaterals. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 116 6-118 Randolph. collaterals. C.B. WILSON, Room 3, 116 & 118 Randolph.

NICERLS IN SUMS OF 22 AND UPWARDS CANbe had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune. CILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES
Of \$10 in exchange for currency et counting room of
Tribune Company.

TO LOAN-82,500 IN HAND, IN ONE SUM OR IN
suma to suit, on improved city property. B. W.
THOMAS & CO., 132 Lesalle-st.

PUSINESS CHANCES.

TOR SALE — A COMPLETE BOOK-BINDERY, with good wilk; is well established and has a good city and country trade. Proprietor wants to retire on account of ill health; will sell very cheap and it a bargain for any book binder. For particulars and inventory address L. J. Milleler, corner of Griswold and Larned sts., Detroit, Mich. Larned-sta. Detroit, Mich.

FOR BALE—AT A BARGAIN—A SNAIL FIRST—class hotel on North Side. All rooms occupied by first-class boarders; will be sold cheap on account of sickness; reat reasonable; long lease if wanted. landord sakes board himself for part of rest. Inquire at Chicago Opper Factory; 207 and 309 Lake-8.

lord takes board himself for part of rent. Inquire at Chicage Upper Factory, 307 and 309 Lake-st.

FOR SALE-CARPET-CLEANING BUSINESS.
I with a good machine; rent low; ratifactory reason for seiling. Address Ba Tribune office.

TWO RARE CHANCES—I OFFER FOR SALE THE BURLINGTON WOOLEN MILL. The woolen mill is in full running order, with spiended machinery and excellent water-power: Bo bester and more complete factory in any of the western states. Also the BURLINGTON MALL the western states. Also the BURLINGTON MALL the western states. Also the ning order with the Herby within the complete factory in any of the western states. Also the BURLINGTON MALL the western states. Also the rentile of the property of seed or ost mill can be entired with it. Parties wishing to make a good and look at the property at once.

H. A. SHELDON, Vice-President.

BURLINGTON AND LODGING.

West Side.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

446 ADAMS-ST.—NIGE ALCOVE BOOM, FURfor gent and wife or two gentiemen; references required.

South Side.

121 AND 123 CALUMET-AV.—DESIRABLE

Prooms with board.

Botels.

De rooms with board.

BY TATE-ST.—FURNISHED

beroms with board. \$5; \$5, 50 per week; without
board. \$2 and \$3.50; day board, \$5, 50; lodging, 50c.

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 301, 302, 305, AND 357
CState-st., four blocks south of the Paimer House;
board and room, per day, \$1, 50; be 32; per week, \$4, \$7
and \$8. Furnished rooms to rent without board.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV;— NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV;— Reduced prices. Good rooms and board, \$1.50 per lay; \$4.50 to \$7 per week; day board, \$4 per week. BOARD WANTED.

BOARD-WITH FURNISHED ROOM BY SINGLE furnished. B7. Tribune office. ALL PURCHASING FURNITURE SHOULD NOT fail to call and get our prices before buying. We quote parlor suits from \$31 to \$75; dressing chamber sets, \$55 to \$150. Full like of carpeta, cheap. We have also in stock for this season over 600 yards of B. B. carpets, alightly used, st 40 to 80c per yard. J. C. & G. PARRY, 376 East Madison-st. near the bridge.

A LL WANTING PURNITURE, CARPETS, CROCK-ery, and stoves on easy payments, or for cash, at prices jower than the lowest, visit the KMPIRE FABLOR BEDSTEAD OO., 385 West Madison-st. LOR BEDSTEAD CO., 985 West Madison-98.

POR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—TER CO.

tents of a boarding-house, with 20 rooms furnis
ed, to a second-hand dealer or to a party wishing
continue in business. Call at \$41 South Clark-98.

FOR SALE—PARTY WISHING TO GO TO HOUS:

Recepting can step into a completely furnished hous
10-room brick. Brussels carpets and first-class furnice, cost \$1.500; sm combelled to give up housekee;
lag; will sell at a bargaip. Address B 12, Tribune.

STORAGE.

A SAPE AND CLEAN STOREHOUSE FOR HOUSE. A SAPE AND CLEAN STOREHOUSE FOR HOUSE. A SAPE AND CLEAN STOREHOUSE FOR HOUSE. hold goods and other property, 302 to 306 Randolph-st. (Heie Building); advances made; low rates.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 AND SO VAN Buren-st., established 1875—Permanent and reliable: increased facilities for storage of furniture and general merchandise; low rates; advances made; sartety vaults.

FIRE PROOF WAREHOUSE, 180 WEST MONROE-for furniture, merchandise, carriages, stc. Losset to sav amount; lexis interest. Cash for stocks of goods.

O TORAGE IN DRY LOFTS FOR FURNITURE, Merchandise, cic., soccessible by elevator; low rates. H. W. WETHERELL, 185 and 167 Wabash-sv.

AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED. TRAS. THE CHOICEST
the world Importer rispic article—pleases even ody. Trade prices—Largest Company in Americant mainly increasing Agents wanted everywhere inducements—don't waste time—send for Circu in ROBERT WELLS, Pres. of the Original Americans. As well as the Company of the Company o

TO RENT_HOUSES.

TO RENT.—HOUSES.

South Side.

To RENT.—A FIRST.-CLASS HOUSE. PORNISHED.
1 2100 per month; Michigan-av., between Sixteents
and Rightsents-sts.; will not rent for boardings house.
Also, Na. 33 Twenty-fourth-sts., between South Park
and Calumet-avs. 835 per month.
Call at REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC. 22 Van Bureests., between State and Clark.

TO RENT.—A NICE 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, 128
Johnson, place, one block south of Ellis Park; sho,
brick store 36 Nace, one block south of Ellis Park; sho,
brick store 36 Nace, one block south of Ellis Park; sho,
brick store 36 Nace, one block south of Ellis Park; sho,
brick store 36 Nace, one block south of Ellis Park; sho,
brick store 36 Nace, one block south of Ellis Park; sho,
brick store 36 Nace, one block south of Ellis Park.
JONES AND STATE HOUSE STATE STATE
TO RENT.—240 PER MONTH; MARBLE-FRONT
dwelling No. 25 Twenty-fifth-sts., 14 rooms; all
roders improvements; furnace and gas fatures. ApBy GBO. C. WALKER, 13 Chamber of Commerce.
To RENT.—25 AND 37 ELLIS PARK.—COT AOON
stone fronts, sub-culars, modern improvements,
mear street and steam cars. Room 8 Honore Block. TO RENT 481 MICHIGAN AV. PLEASANT front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, assat and north front. orth front.

TO RENT-BROWN STONE PRONT ON TWENTY

of the st., near Michigan av. legatire of RANNE's

LEACH, 133 Twenty-second-st. TO RENT SEVERAL FIRST CLASS DWELLINGS on South Side, with modern improvements, near cars; furnese; chandelers, etc. Call at 79 Randolph-st. or 1281 Indians-av. JOHN COVERT.

TO RENT-FURNISHED, NORTH SIDE, AVERY desirable and combined furnished readence is good repair, with stables; lowest rent. \$1.200, and only to an acceptable tenant. GEO. H. ROZET, 105 Washington st. TO HENT-FROM MAY I. NICE 10-ROOM BRICE house near Lincoln Park. All conveniences; rook neighborhood; \$20. C. S. WALLER. 41 Clarket. foom 11.

TO RENT—197 ONTARIO-ST., SECOND-STORM fits of 8 rooms with modern conveniences. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 8 Tribune Building.

TO RENT-ELEGANT MARBLE FRONT FLAT froating Lincoln Park on North-av., near Dearborn-av., 6 rooms with all modern conveniences. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 6 Tribune Building.

TO RENT-NORTH SIDE—A HANDSOMELY-FUR-nished residence near Rush-st., very desirable neighborhood, at \$1,400. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 91 Dearborg-st.

TO RENT-THREE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT atoms from houses, 53, 657, and 659 Adams-a. Apply to J. A. KING, 51 Lag-at.

TO RENT-NO 21 AND 23 WALNUT-ST. CNEAR Ashland-av.) new 2-story and basement marghetronts, 10 rooms, with closets, hot and odd wider on every floor, and all other modern thurovermends; furnace, gas futures; speaking-tubes, etc. \$40 per mouth. Inquire of GEO. G. NKWBERRY, Rooms 8 per mouth. Slock. TO RENT-873 AND 878 MONROE-ST. 335 TO Prompt, desirable tenants; octagon brick, 10 rooms, modern improvements, furnace, gas-fatures. 1, WEST, 877 Monroe-st., or WEST & CO., 245 Wabsah. TO RENT-SSO WILL RENT ELEGANT 11-ROOM house, 213 Ashland-av.; all modern improvements, range, furnace, and ges fixtures. Apply at 135 South Clark-st.

TO RENT-BY H. OSBORN & SON, 128 LA SALLE-T. 610 and 914 West Monroe, 10-room bricks, fur-sace, fixtures, etc., \$36, 193 South Lincoln, fine frame, \$30, 679, West Adams, frame, \$20, 509 North La-salle, fine brick, \$55.

Suburban.
TO RENT-THE LATE RESIDENCE OF D. GOOD-win, Jr., Esq., is Lake View, 14s miles north of Lincoln Park, and overlooking Lake Michigan, with arge and highly-improved grounds. 500 the same and highly-improved grounds. 500 the same and might proved grounds. 500 the same and provided the same and the TO RENT - HOUSE A LOTS AND LANDS AT HINSdaie, with large fine grounds, at very low prices.

TO RENT - AT WESTERN SPRINGS - A VARIETY
of cottages and houses, new and complete, near
station, school, store, etc., with large lots; very cheap.
TO RENT - DESIFRABLE HOUSE AT MORGAN
Park, laquire at 13 Chamber of Commerce.
TO RENT - HOUSES, LOTS, AND LANDS AT HINSdaie, with large fine grounds, at very low prices.
O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st.
TO RENT - IN WILLIAM TO A REST. TO RENT - IN WELLINGTON-FLACE, AT THE corner of Woodlawn av. and Furty-sixth-st., eight minutes' walk to Kenwood Station, two 2-story houses sew painted and calcimined, containing six and seven rooms, cellar, gas, and fixtures, soft and hard water; sent. \$20 per month for one year. Inquire on premises, or of G. B. DUPER, corner of Clark and Six-bes, or of G. B. DUPER, corner of Clark and Six-TO RENT-KENWOOD-2-STORY BRICK HOUSE corner of Madison-av, and Forty-ainth-st. Apply to STEELE, 250 Madison-at.

TO REST. A FEW VERY PLEASANT HOUSES with gardens and beautiful shade-trees, at very low rates, in the Village of Wilmette, 14 miles from Chicago, on Milwaukee Division N. W. R. R. For further particulars address THOS. B. MORRIS, Wilmette, Cook County, III. TO RENT-ROOMS. West Side.

TO RENT-SUITE OF & ECOMS NO. 233 WEST Madison-st., suitable for housekeeping; modern improvernings in first-class order. WM. H. THOMP-SON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO BENT-\$15 PER MONTH-THE UPPER PART of 2-story cottage 148 North Sangamon-st., containing 5 rooms, with gas and water; references re-ulred and given. Apply on premises. TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at 115 East Randolph-st., Room 30. TO RENT-A FLAT OF 6 ROUMS, \$15. APPLY at 200 South Parkay. TO RENT-PORTION OF NICKLY-PURNISHED rooms in one of the best locations on State-st. with an established dressmaking sed pattern business. Address B 8, Tribune office.

and 178 East Adams-st., 44x100 feet, well lighted also store and basement 180 East Adams-st., 22x70 feet. GEORGE McCONNELL, 180 East Adams-st., diso store and basement 180 East Adams-st., 22:70 feet.
GEORGE McCON NELL. 180 East Adams-st.

TO RENT-STORE, SO FEET FRONT, CORNER OF
Lake and Dearborn-sts, under Commercial hotel,
being Nos. 98 and 98 Lake-st., with built.

Stores and offices under Tremout House, on Lake and
Dearborn-sts. Also No. 157 South Water-st. W. H.
WOOD, 31 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-STORE NO. 241 WEST MADISON-ST.
(Thompson Block, opposite Carson, Piric & Co. 3):
25:70; business centre of the West Stde: rest reasonsbic. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT-THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK
attre No. 192 Jackson-st. (corner Fifth-av.). lighted from both streets; steam power if dealred; rent very
low to good party. Apply 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT-FROM MAY 1. DESIRABLE STORES
and flats on State-st. north of Harrison. C. S.
WALLER 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

Docks and Yards.

TO RENT-DOCK CORNER POLK AND BEACHtsts., 2001550 feet, with brick office, barn. rallroad
track, etc. BAIRD B BRADLET, SOLASaile-st.

Miscollancours.

TO RENT-FIRST PLOOR AND BASEMENT NO.

133 West Lake-st. for \$240 per year; suffable for very stable and from commission business. Inquire of H. MASSEN, Recorder's office, St. Kast Madison st.

TO RENT-FNTIRE FOURTH FLOOR LAKESIDE Building, Clark and Adams-st., with steam heating, power, elevator facilities, etc. Also dealrable of lees on second and third floors, with steam heating. Inquire at Room 5 in the building.

WANTED TO RENT—A ROOMS FOR HOUSE Reening; small family; west Side preferred; will pay 88 or \$10. Address B I, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM AND USE of vault in a good office near the Board of Trade.

Address, stacing terms, B 2. Tribune office.

CHARTER OAK LIFE-NOTICE-ALL PERSONS
C whose lives are insured in the Charter Oak Life
Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., are hereby
notified that's meeting of such persons will be held at
the Company's office, in the City of Hartford, Conn., at
10 o'clocks, m., on Thursday, the 18th day of April,
1878, in accordance with the provisions of the amended
charter of said Company, passed by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, sproved March 15,
1878, which meeting shall vote upon the acceptance of
said amended charter, clect a Board of I wenty-one Directors, passed to the state of the Company as it shall consider dealrable. By order
of the Board of Directors. HALSEY STRVENS, See,
CASH BARGAINS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
will be bought for cash. Standes Lasanesel,
Room 3, basement.

ME. AD L. D. F., METROPOLITAN BLOCK—
Find an snewer by addressing B 4. Tribune office.
WANTED—TO BUY—A LUMBER BUSINESS IN
SISTESSES, 300 to 510,000. Address B 18, Tribune
WANTED—A HALF INTEREST IN A LUMBER
WANTED—FOR CASH—A RESTAURANT OR
lunch car. South Bide, centrally located, doing
cod business; size where located, and price. Address
W ANTED—FOR CASH—A RESTAURANT OR
lunch car. South Bide, centrally located, doing
cod business; size where located, and price. Address
W GT, Tybune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

LOST AND FOUNDS.

LOST SUNDAY EVENING, AFRIL 7. CORNER Randelph and State-sta, a biask-and-tan terrier stut with brase colar, named Zip. A liberal reward will be paid to finder by returning her to 1450 Frairie-av. or calling at Room 3, 131 Labelle-st.

OST-SUNDAY LAST, A GREEN MOROCCO pocket-book with careers, with name and address on inside. A suitable reward for its return.

HAYE LOTS 5 AND 8. BLOCK II, RIDGELAND, Incumbered \$200 each. I wish to give these in part payment for small house and lot in the city or part payment for small house and lot in the city or part payment for small house and lot in the city or part payment for small house and lot in the city or part pay \$100 down, \$25 or more each month until paid, Address H. E. MOORE. 400 West Adams -6.

FOR SALE-PIRST-CLASS DOUBLE-BARRELED shorten, English manufacture, manufe-loader, at a largest a delirest vis. Tribune office.

FOR SALE-PINE POINT APPLIQUE LACE PARand and thread lace founce \$25 cach. T. E. Tribune office.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-AN ENERGETIC, PUBHING SALE
man who can commend brade amongst city clot
ing manufacturers and retail dry-goods houses. A
drea, staling terms and experience, B 16, Tribuns.

WANTED-AT MAN COOK, AT 278 STATE-ST. WANTED-SO CARPENTERS AT NORTHWEST WANTED-A GOOD PLUMBER ON FIFTIETH and State-sts. PETER SMITH. WARTED-A CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH AT factor, 72 Jectson-st.

WANTED-A COMPOSITOR, AT OBCE: 56 PER week. Give length of time at case, and where last employed. Address A 95, Tribune office. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS CABINETMAKERS AT WANTED—TO GO INTO FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY town, a good almeer. Must have email site of tools and best of references, and be sober and faduations. No other need sply. Call at MARKLEY, ALLING & GO.'S, 49 Laze-st., wednessay marsing at 3 o'clock. WANTED-A GOOD BARBER AT ONCE. APPLY WANTED-CARRIAGE PAINTERS AT 63 AND
04 Pacific-av.
WANTED-CARRIAGE PAINTER AT 74 EAST
Sixteenth-st. W Sixteenth-st.

WANTED-EXPERIENCED MAN WHO THORoughly understands cutting and coloring artificial
flowers: also agrie to branch. Address B 20, Tribane.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS BREAD AND CAKE
bakes. Kone but the best need apply. Coma
ourly and be ready to work. 643 West Lake-st.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE "AGENTS OF BOARD TO SEE THE STATE OF THE SEE THE SE WANTED—MAN WITH 850 IN A LIGHT MANUfacturing ousmess. Call on MRLLEN, Jackson
Rouse, corber Clark and Jackson-sts.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST
WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST
in a photograph gallery; or would take a partner
on reasonable terms. Apply as are gallery, 101 West
Madison-st. WANTED-THREE BELL BOYS AT MATTESON WANTED-A GOOD BOY TO DELIVER AT WARE-HAM'S meat market, 234 Hopne-av.

WANTED-A PORTER-NONE NEED APPLY who cannot produce written recommendations from well known firms here. M. KRONBERG, No. 96

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED - A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDIS
giri, to do general housework. Call at 1200 Pri WANTED-A SWEDE OR GERMAN GIRL, FOI general housework in a small family. Call, wit reference, at 1271 Indiana-av. WANTED - A GOOD COMPETENT GERMAN Swede, or Norwegian girl. Apply at 622 West Washington-st. WANTED-GIRL, EITHER GERMAN OR NOT Wegian, for general housework. 278 West Mor

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS TAILORESS TO WORK ON COALS. 151 SOUTH CLAYS-S. HOOM 15.
WANTED-OPERATORS ON 8 WHEELER & WILson machines. TAYLOR & CO., 55 Liberty-s. WANTED-S EXPERIENCED SHIRT MAKES and 2 finishers at HURSSELL & WHEAT'S, 3 West Madison-st.

WANTED-VIRST-CLASS SHIRT IRONER, ONE house at 2 p. in. to-day. Miscellaneous,
WANTED-2 GOOD EXPRIENCED GIRLS FOR
sewing books. 76 Sedgwick st.1.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE Book keepers, Clerks, &ce
SITUATION WANTED-BY A RELIABLE DRUGgfst, capable of compounding any prescription;
has stiended one course of isotares in the Chicago
College of Pharmacy. Address R 94. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY CLERK OR SALES,
man by a young man who has had several years
experience in the practice of law, and who is active
and congectic. Address V 68. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG SCOTCHman as traveling salesman, or position in a wholesale house, six years' experience on the road, and the
best of city references. Address T 30. Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY AN HONEST, SOBER and German, in some wholesale house with view of deserved gramation. Address & care J. Schroeier, 208 West Chicago av., Chicago.

Conchinen, Teninsters, &co.
CITUATION WANTED - AS COACHMAN AND
Sardener by a single young man (English); now, or
by ist of May. Address H, 538 Indiana-av. SITUATION WANTED-BY A SOBER SINGLE DESCRIPTION WANTED-BY A SOBER SINGLE DESCRIPTION OF THE STREET OF BOTHER ADDRESS AD

TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Situation Wanted—Good, Permanent, By
To RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS NOS 176
To RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS NOS 176
Tribune office.

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CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG SCOTCHman as traveling salesman, or position in a wholesale house: six years experience on the road, and the
best of city references. T 39, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED TO WORK ON A PARK by a young man, American. Address 489 Nort Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE Domestice.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 CANADIAN GIRLS, both understand their work thoroughly, good cook, fret-class seamstress, 4 years' reference from last employers; second girl, tidy and efficient in all respects. TVernon av.

LITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO

general housework or cook in a small private famy. Good raferences. Call for two days, up-stairs, 323

lorth Wells-st. STUATION WANTED-BY A RELIABLE GIRL 3 as cook in private family; has good reference. Ad-ress 396 East Erie-st. OTUATION WANTED-TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-STORY or a private family by young girl. Inquire at 50 Foster-st. Foster-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work by a Swedish girl, in small family. Address 1994 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family, or general housework in a small family references. Call at 11 Cottage place, Thirty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND SITUATION WASH. ALC.

St. M. C.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS GERman girl to do second work or general housework in
a small family. Call for two days at 100 State at. A two
doors south of Eighteenth.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO
do second work in a private family or chamber work
in private boarding-house. Please call at 262 North
Sangamon at. In private boarding-nouse. Please call at 262 North Bangsmon-at.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cook, washer, and froner, in a private family. SES State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT CANadian girl to do cooking or general housework, in private family; best references. Oall at 858 State-st.;

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIEL TO help do housework in a small family. Please address 270 South Morgan-st. D help do housework in a small family. Please address 70 South Morgan-st.

DITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE, of the competent girl, with first-class reference, for general housework in a private family. Please call northwest corner Chicago-av. and Clark-st., Room 18.

DITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD, STEONG., Despable, lidy Swedish girl from Michigan to do general housework. 145 Twentieth-st.

SERMINICESCS.

CITUATION WANTED-BY DO DRESSMAKING ON Children's clothes; cas dut and dit; 31 per day or 55 per week; have a plaiter. Address E, 68 Twenty-ninth.

Nursecs.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A MIDDLE AGED LAcions to travel; a comfortable home more an object than salary. Address G, No. 1 Bowen-av., near Cottage Grove-av.

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Employment Agencies.

CITUATIONS WANTED FAMILIES IN WANT OP D good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 172 North Haisted-8t.

Miscellaneous

CITUATION WANTED—AS COPYIST. OR TO Write in office, or as salesisfy in a first-class establishment. Address T.24, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A FINE STOCK PATENT AND CANDY-TOP
A phaetons, from the factory of H. hooker & Co.

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New Phaetons are the beast an affect and fully guaranteed. G. L. BRADLEY, 21st Wahnsh.

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A Tuesdays and Fridays at 271 West Twelftheet,
Real and personal property sold; moderate charges.
EBERILE & MELLON. Call at basement 83 Dearburnst, between 3 and 40 clock.

NOR SALE—OR TRADE—THIS YOUNG STALLION.

Red Kye, was sired by the famous horse Red Rye;
was bred by J. J. Mckinnon; he has not been trained;
can trot in better than 3 minutes; for sayle and action
is hard to beat; can be seen at G. Vold-WELL'S, corner
of Butterfield and Thirty-third-sis, call in petson of
address for full pedigrees; with trade for well-located
Western land.

POR SALE—TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES, TOP AND
monthly payments; best and cheapest wagons in town;
reculring and painting; all work warranted. G. J.
HULL, COIDER Archer av. and Twenty-fourth-st.

POR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS HORSE, SITTABLE
for a lady to drive, sound asplind. Can be seen at
CHARLES DAFFS livery stable, corner Thirty-firstst, and Wabsha-av. Will be sold law for cash.

POR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-30-FOOT SOLL waters bank counter, gless los, hadey and elegant logether with some thirty feet mandacine partition. OURSEY, o Tribung Building. CAST OFF CLOTHING.

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(vered, Sunday accepted, 25 cents per wivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per wivered, The Trabune Company, er Madison and Dearborn-sta., Chicago, Ill. w the delivery of The Tainung at Evanaton I, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room

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Haverly's Theatre.
roe street, corner of Dearborn. Engagement of Popera Bouffe Troupe. "Trip to the Moon.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 994 in coin.

The frightful holocaust of idiots and paupers in the cage at Bath, N. Y., Saturday night, reckoned sixteen victims in all, ar aged paralytic who crawled out enveloped in fiames having yesterday expired in agony from his injuries. The County of Steuben is severely criticised for having kept its poor and infirm in a roasting apparatus as complete and deadly as a railway car.

The local election at Rockford, Ill., always an event of importance in that thriving town, since it involves the temperance question in some form or other, resulted yesterday in the defeat of the Prohibitionists and in the the defeat of the Prohibitionists and in the success of the License party. It is no reflection upon the good effects of the Red-Ribbon movement that an intelligent community like that of Rockford should vote to license saloons; on the contrary, it is an evidence that the spirit of e temperance reform is uppermost, and simply shows that in the judgment of very large majority of the people the evils of the liquor traffic can better be regulated and controlled by a license system rigidly en-forced than by the prohibitory plan half-way or traffic can better be regulated and

Secretary Sherman's hurried visit to New York is construed as an evidence that recent elopments regarding the customs frauds, gularities, and discriminations in that Custom-House management in that city, and if, as is supposed, his trip has in part the object of settling upon the appointment of a new Collector to succeed Gen. ARTHUR. the Secretary will have little difficulty in ring plenty of facts with which to just-e removal of the present incumbent. It is very evident that practical results are soon to follow the labors of the Con appointed to investigate the charges of Western merchants against the New York

The time having arrived for the holding of caucuses to arrange for the control of the sization of the Common Council for the ng year, it is in order for Aldermen who have secured their election by superhuman efforts, including the services of repeaters and illegal voters, to conspicuously suppounce their undying devotion to an honest and economical administration of the City Government. The Standing Committees are soon to be appointed, and a few preliminary professions of reform can now be safely indulged in. It will be time enough to cut loose and get down to business after the "liberal" element suc-ceeds in getting the upper hand in the new Council. Whether it shall succeed or not depends altogether upon the action of sev-eral Aldermen of whom it is hoped that they will identify themselves with the element which lays no claim to liberality so long as on of the municipal finances requires the closest and most persistent econ-

The controversy over the office of Door-keeper, made vacant by the displacement of Polin, was yesterday terminated by the election of the Democratic caucus nominee, the ex-Confederate Maj.-Gen. FIELD, and the defeat of Gen. JAMES SHIELDS, a wounded veteran of two wars, an ex-Senator of the United States, and a man deservedly honored and revered by a very large element among the Democracy in the West. The Democrats were able to command a strict party vote for the caucus nominee. excepting alone the case of Mr. Springer, of Illinois, who could not bring himself to vote against the gallant old Union soldier of two wars. It was a Democratic victory which may prove more costly than defeat would have done,—a victory which the Re-publicans, laying aside the claims of Gen. SHIELDS, could scarcely have wished other-wise, since it demonstrated, as nothing else could have done, the complete supremacy of the Confederate element in the Democratic party in the House

of its absolute cash value is void, and that no tax can be collected upon a levy based upon such an imperfect assessment. Upon the heels of this judicial opinion, so iconoclastic in its effect upon the ordinary course of revenue-collection, comes the decision of a United States Circuit Judge in Cincinnati, who upholds the refusal of a bank in Toledo the Circuit Judge in Cincinnati, who upde the refusal of a bank in Toledo
pay more than a tax on 40
cent of the money composing its
tal stock, and holding that an assess.

valuation, and is granted an ninnction forever forbidding the greedy tithe-gatherer from further effort to sec the remaining 60 per cent erroneously de-manded before the inception of litigation.

Mr. Hawrr, of New York, has invented a plan which he thinks will expedite the trans-action of business in the House of Representatives. His plan contemplates the fit-ting up of a new hall for the meeting of the House, wherein there shall be neither speechmaking, writing, private conversa-tion, nor anything but strict attention to legislative business. He has, how ever, in sketching the details, omitted one important item in the furnitur new hall-which is, that it hall be fitted up with members of Congress who have some other end and aim in life than the lobbying through of private claims and the voting of enormous subsidies to cor-porations with liberal notions as to diviporations with liberal notions as to divi-dends. Unless Mr. HEWITT can do something in this direction, there is little chance of success for his latest reform project.

THE EXPORTATION OF COAL The latest novelty is the sending of an immense steam-collier to Paris carrying some 1,300 tons of various-sized anthracite coal. The steam-collier itself is a curiosity, and it bears on it for exhibition in Paris a ocomotive built with a grate furnace, and adapted for the use of the waste or dust coal, the refuse of the mines. These locomotives have been in operation for severa years on the Philadelphia & Reading Rai road. They are said to be run at a cost for fuel of three cents per mile, the ordinary cost being twelve cents per mile; and it is stated as a fact that the consumption of this waste or dust-coal does not exceed ton per

ton the consumption of the larger coal for the same service. It is intended to exhibit this machinery and illustrate the economy in thus utilizing the waste and dust of the mines, which may be had for the mere cost of handling and hauling.

The steam-collier will carry to France be exhibited a variety of specimens of the Schuylkill anthracite coal. This kind of

coal is rarely seen in Europe, and its utility and economy for manufactures and in domesti uses is not known. In order to make this exhibition complete, no less than twenty three stoves, including cooking stoves and heaters adapted to the uses of the many sizes of coal, form part of the cargo, and vill be in full operation at the Exposition The specimens of coal include one solid mass weighing 16,000 pounds, and other speci nens ranging from pea to large egg coal. The various uses to which anthracite goal 1 applied in this country is to be thus fully ilnstrated.

The end sought by this enterprise is

create a demand in Europe for anthracite coal. It is not in use in that country, while in the United States the supply is inexhaustible, and the production is so far in excess of the consumption that work in the mines closed from one-third to one-half the time. Anthracite coal can be sold for exportation at Port Richmond at an average of \$2.40 pe ton, or even much less, and furnish an am ple profit to the owners. The price is the only obstacle in the way of the sale of this coal in Europe. When the price in this country reaches a certain figure, the demand falls off, and the bitumicity have convinced him of the necessity of making a personal investigation. While in New York be will have an opportunity of more fully convincing himself of the necesposes with the bituminous coals of Europe is a matter which can only be tested by perience, the cost being largely a governing factor. The use of anthracite coal for do mestic uses will necessitate almost a revolution in the household management. The projectors have wiselytaken with them specim of American stoves, the cooking as well as of anthracite coal into Europe will of neces sity open to the manufacturers of America stoves a new and wholly unoccupied field for the sale of their wares. The comparative cleanliness of anthracite coal can hardly fail to create a favorite impression: its greater heating power will commend it especially in the colder States and districts. Considering the immense deposits of this coal in Pennsylvania, the facility of reaching the seaboard and the fact that the annual product of which these mines are capable, and the im-

possibility of finding sale for it in this country, there ought to be no reason why this coal should not be added to the exports of this country, and to an extent that in time will rival that of petroleum. The possibility of this trade furnishes another illustration of the absurdity and wickedness of the protective policy. Pennsylvania can now, mining industry, produce \$50,000,000 worth of authracite coal for export annually. We have the coal, and the labor to produce it. Europe has not a pound of the coal. But suppose the Pennsylvanians be met at the Exposition by the representation that the introduction of American anthracite coal will interfere with the coal-mining interests of European States; will expose the miners of Europe to competition from the pauper miners, tramps and Molly Maguires of America; and that, by introducing an entirely new and better article of fuel, will throw thousands out of employment and bankrupt the mining com-panies and coal transportation companies which now are able to divide dividends of only 100 per cent annually. Suppose, at the Exposition, there should be printed and circulated the speeches, and resolutions, and platforms of the that the main and primary duty of all Governments is to protect the home producers of coal, and to so tax all foreign coal as to prevent its foreign importation or its use Col FORNEY, who is in Paris, the special champion of Protection, could easily satisfy all Europe by the reproduction there of his own speeches, of the criminal danger and rank oppression to the people of allowing one ounce of foreign coal to be landed To permit any American to duce American coal into England, Belgium, Germany, France, Austria, Bussia, or Spain, would lead to the

rapid overthrow of all those countries, and

the complete pauperization and wretched-ness of all the people. Then, too, look at the consequences. Every steamer that will carry a cargo of American coal to Havre will carry

with it a cargo of American cook-stoves, and

a better and, all things considered, a cheap fuel than they have ever had, and they, answer, ask that if they buy our coal, what will the Pennsylvanians purchase in return,— Will they take silks, velvets, carpets, calfskins, or other French productions,—what will our Pennsylvania friends say in reply? will they insist that, in order to protect home industry, they must not purchase any French goods; that if French goods be sent to Philadelphia in exchange for coal, they must be taxed 60 to 80 per cent, or at what ever rate will be high enough to prevent their sale? If they make this reply, the probably put a duty of 100 per cent on American coal and American stoves, and that will end the matter. The Schuylkill mines, instead of supplying Europe with coal, will be closed six months of the year, and the miners compelled for want of labor to become tramps for the rest of the year. We think this scheme of shipping anthracite coal to Europe one of the wise and most promising means to revive one very important industry directly and all others indirectly. But we must deal fairly. We cannot expect other nations to purchase our products when we exclude theirs; nor can we expect France to purchase our coal when, so far as we can do so, we prohibit the importation into this country of all French productions. Shall we have a European marketa for coal? If so, we mus open our market on reciprocal terms to those of our customers who have something

to sell us. OUR CARTER AND HIS COUSIN. We always knew that Our CARTER was great statesman, an astute politician, a brilliant rhetorician, and a powe ful orator. No other member of Congress ever sent the American eagle on such a long and dizzy flight, wetting his tail-feathers in the Atlantic billows, whizzing like a bolt through th air over millions of barn-yards without swooping to pick up a single chicken, and never stopping until he dipped his heated pinions in the sprays of the Pacific. No other statesman has ever let loose the Bird of Free dom with such disastrous results to the buzzards of corruption. We did not know before, however, that Our CARTER, like Joeu Bagstock, is "sly, sir, devilish sly,"-in other words, that he is a diplomat, and that, when the occasion requires, he can carry his purposes after the tortuous manner of the Mer-TERNICHS and SCHOUVALOFFS, seeming to do one thing while he is really doing another; ontrolling puppets that think they are doing their own dancing because they do not see the strings that make them go; never going straight to an object, but reaching i by going away from it. In his modes of diplomacy-"strategy" he modestly calls it -he seems to have studied GobTSCHAKOFF. That wily Russian, it will be remembered has all along mystified and fooled DISBAELI by leading him off on false scents, and persuading the Oriental showman that he was most desirable one. It is to endeavor to ontemplating a certain end to be attained when in reality he was looking at an entirely different object, after the manner of cross-eyed people. Our CARTER tried the same tactics in the matter of Doorkeeper Polk. Reduced to a formula, they may be stated as follows: Our Capter wished to have A removed, and was determined C should be his uccessor. If A were removed, the Southern elegations would get mad and nominate C, who was a favorite with them, but they would not nominate him if they knew that he was Our Canter's candidate, so he favored the nomination of B. The result was as he calculated. C was nominated the Southerners to spite Our Capren who had removed A. Applying the diplomatic formula, which Our CARTER, after the man ner of Goetschakofs, worked out on paper first, to the realities of the case, he affronted the Southerners by letting his eagle loose on Polk, and, as soon as the bird carried off POLK in its clutches. Our CARTER turned about and vigorously supported R. E. Goodell, who had no show of a nomination. The enraged Southerners spurned Goodell, as they would any other Northern Democrat, and turned about and nominated FIELD, of Kentucky. The supposed mutual friendship between Our CARTER and GOODEL was fatal to the latter. He was only a lamb led to the sacrifice by Our Carter for dip-lomatic reasons. No sconer was Field nominated, however, when it transpired that was Our CARTER's candidate, and, more than that, Our CARTER's cousin. In his delight at the success of his little game, he could not refrain from mentioning to such Southern Brigadiers as he casually encountered the details of his diplomacy and the neatness and dispatch with which he had carried it out. In this respect he differs from GOETSCHAROPP. He is

much more windy than the Russian. GORTSCHAKOFF never tells his victim how he circumvents him, because he may want to try the same game on some one else. But then Our CARTER is a novice in diplomacy, and has a certain sort of boyish exuberance and adolescent braggadocio about him that leads him to exalt his horn and blow it. In time he will learn the secret of the sphinxlike demeanor of the great diplomats like GORTSCHAROFF and BISMARCK.

There is one hitch, however, in Our Car-TER'S diplomacy, for now comes FIELD, who denies that he is Our Carter's cousin, says that his family and Our CARTER's may have intermarried, but he has never heard of it. and even affirms that he never knew who Our CARTER was until the other day. This makes it bad for FIELD, and certainly presents him in anything but a favorable light as an available candidate for Doorkeeper. If he has never heard of Our CARTER, what has be heard of that possesses any value? Where has he been for the past year or two? Every newspaper of the country has been full of Our CARTER. Can he not read? The American Eagle screamed his name clear across the continent. Is he deaf? Our CARTER is the cynosure of Washington. Is he blind? Is a man so dense in his ignorance as not to know Our Carrer a fit man to keep door? And again, does he realize what is implied in his denial of kinship? Mr. FIELD may belong to the first families of Kentucky, but Our Carren be-longs to the first families of America. He has publicly boasted his Indian origin. Some dilution of the ruddy tide that once coursed through Pocasonras' veins meanders through Our CARTER and gives him his modesty. Faint shivers of METAMORA'S assion now and then thrill his being, and he breaks out in a torrent-like eloquence. King Paulip's pulses sometimes surge in him and he grows warlike. RED JACKET'S isuntless crimson flushes his face into flame and his opponents shrink from him. Anon the faint reminiscence of some dasky Shawanese maiden of the Blue Grass region comes to him like the damsel with the dulcimer whom Correspose saw in his vision, and the stormy waves of his passion subsides and he grows as placid as the brooks that used to wind in | theory that the Electoral Commission refused stronger one if he were his cousin. Some one with Indian blood in his veins is needed for the place. A full-blooded Indian with omahawk and scalping-knife would be a better Doorkeeper than either Mr. Figl.D or Gen. Shirkes, and might hope to keep of the voracious hordes of hungry patriots thirsting for place. Mr. Figure being the successful candidate, we are sorry he is not Our CARTER's cousin.

The Democratic party of Chicago and Cook County is managed by, and in the interests of, the most depraved classes in the commu nity. "You are a mob, and a disreputable mob at that," were the words used by the Chairman of the local Democratic Convenion of Saturday. "I have always voted the Democratic ticket on general issues," said a prominent gentleman yesterday, "but I will ever associate nor make common cause with the roughs and blackguards who compose the Democratic party in this city. The organization is given over to the control of the ward politicians, and the ward politicis are of the lowest possible species of that low class of creatures. The Tween gang New York had brains enough at the mand to succeed in gaining control of the City and County Government, and to plun-der the people of a hundred millions of ollars, but the very seum of humanity was ot permitted to make a disgraceful exhibi-

tion of itself as the ruling element. But the

Chicago Democracy seems to have abar

every claim to respectability, and the black quards run it with an impertinence that sa ors of conscious power. Saturday's local Convention was held for he purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention and a new County Committee. The mob that crowded into the Palmer House gave the impression of a riot, and people who did not know what was going on anxiously inquired what the trouble was. From the moment the mob was called to order," if such an expression may be applied to so disorderly a crowd, the uproa began. The most noted gambler in Chicago stepped to the front and dictated the action the so-called Convention. In vain did Mr. Turry, who must have blushed at his associations, appeal to know whether the Democratic party was to be run by MIKE McDonald, the gambler. The answer came in hoots and howls, and the roughs carried everything before them. The First Lacutenant of "Boss" McDonald was a creature named Whaten, who had scarcely finished with his political duties before he was "run n" by the police in an attempt to swindle a ouple of Iowa Grangers in what is techically known as "the mocking-bird game. Politics with these fellows is a labor of love : their regular employment is the "confi dence" business. Nevertheless, they have andisputed control of the machinery of the local Democracy, for, if there are any respectable men associated with the local or ganization, they are so much in the minority that they have nothing to say, or else they

are ashamed to put in an appearance an acknowledge their companionship.

The County Committee selected by nob agrees, for the most part, with the mol itself in character and reputation. It in cludes saloon-keepers, gamblers, roughs confidence-men, self-convicted thieves; the names of a very few men with respectable esociations are used as a sort of son to keer the decent Democrats quiet. The wonder is that men who place any value upon reputawith the depraved majority. The Com ee appointed will have the control of next fall's Convention, will exercise the chief in fluence over the character of that Conven tion, will in large part dictate the nomina tions for county offices, and will run the campaign in the interest of the County Ring. The delegates to the State Convention appointed under the same dictation, and they will go to Springfield to give the same cold ing to the State ticket and campaign with which they have smirched the local organization

If the Chicago and Cook County Democ racy continues to grow worse and worse, as it has for some years, the time is not far distant when the police will be warranted in forcibly dispersing any Convention that is called under that name, just as they would any other dangerous and disreputable After the experience of Saturday the an connerment of a Democratic Convention ought to serve as a notice to the authorities of an excellent opportunity to make a whole sale capture of gamblers, confidence-men vagrants, pimps, and thieves. Such a assemblage, and the high-harded dictatio of a ring of gamblers and roughs, ought to put respectable men to the blush who still claim an affiliation with the Democratic party. It is a disgrace and an injury to the city that a mob of this kind should repre sent one of the two political organizations They are more disreputable in character and more dangerous in their designs than the Communists. If there are not enough decent citizens among the Democracy of guards, and roughs, and criminals in the background, then the decent citizens should refuse to give the mob the sanction of their association and co-operation, in order that Chicago may be relieved of the constant menace that such creatures may some day absolutely run the city as they now run the

STATE RIGHTS AND THE ELECTORAL There are indications that the Electoral scheme devised by the Sub-Committee of the House Special Committee, and also every other scheme for the abolition of the Electoral College and the election of President more directly by the popular vote, will be resisted by a large part of the Democrats in Congress on the ground that it is an inter-ference with State Rights. One member of the Sub-Committee (Mr. HERBERT, of Alabama) has dissented from the report of the majority for this reason, and is engaged in making a report of his own, in which he hopes to show that any plan of more direct voting will be an invasion of State Rights

and a step towards centralization The person who first applied the name of Bourbons to the American Democrate certainly had a keen perception of their chief characteristic. It would seem as if the pernicious theory of State Rights had already done the country harm enough, yet scarcely a public question is suggested which the rock-rooted Democrats do not view from this rock-rooted Democrats do not view from this standpoint. They prefer even now to resist any proposition which looks to the avoidance of the dangers incident to the present system of choosing Presidential Electors and count-ing their votes rather than concede one jot to what they conceive to be a possible upon their pet theory. Even in fact that it was in a strict adhe

and out among his ancestors' wigwams. It would be a recommendation for Mr. FIELD was this decision which precluded TILDEN if he knew Our CARTER; it would be a still from the presentation of the frauds he and was this decision which precluded TRIDEN from the presentation of the frauds he and his party claimed had been committed against them, the Democrats prefer an indefinite repetition of dispute and trouble rather than consent to abate a dogma which betrayed them into secession, rebellion, defeat, and disgrace. If this is not Bourbonism, then the term has been universally misapplied. As a matter of fact, however, it is only the

extreme sensitiveness of the Dem any possible infringement of their false trine which betrays them into the fear that a change in the Electoral system will attack State Rights. The formal recognition of the theory of State Rights will still remain in the two State votes which all the proposed Electoral schemes retain. It is not likely that the retention of these two votes is in respect of the State-Rights doctrine as it is construed by the Bourbons, but because no Electoral scheme could hope for the necessary ratific tion of three-fourths of the States unless embodied this provision of equality. The small States, being the most numerous, will not consent to forego this "Rotten-

Borough" advantage either in the United States Senate or in the election of President. But a more direct plan for electing the Presi dent by popular vote will give the small States an advantage by depriving a few large States of the power of determining a clo election, as, with a small majority of their own, they can now cast a larger Electoral vote than a majority of the smaller States can east with a tremendous popular majority for the opposing candidate. The report of the Sub-Committee refers to this phase of the question in the following terms:

question in the following terms:

It is the people of the State who create all the machinery of the State Government and choose its officers. The people are the State. If a State has the two votes, the same as all the others, in that respect site is the peer of the others, and it makes no difference as to State Rights whether the two votes are determined by the people directly or by the people indirectly through officers representing them in their corporate capacity. Even in theory, therefore, it is not the Electoral system that tends to preserve the equality of the States, but it is the giving each State the two votes that does it, and, whether the exercise of these votes is by the people directly or by the people indirectly through Electors, the power of the State is precisely the same. In practice the Electoral system has no tendency to preserve the relative powers of the smaller States. practice the Electoral system has no tendency to preserve the relative powers of the smaller States. The small States are overslaughed by the present Electoral system. It has happened already that the vote of New York cast solid by general ticket has decided the election by a few thousand majority, and has not only settled the question for the million voters of the State of New York, but against a majority of the 8,000,000 who are million voters of the State of New York, but against a majority of the 8,000,000 who are voters of the United States. The practical offect of the Electoral system has been to increase the relative importance and power of the large States, and the practice of voting the general ticket was introduced by the large States for that purpose, and where introduced all were compelled to follow it.

It is not our purpose at this time to advocate any plan for a more direct vote in electing the President. It will be time enough to do that when the various suggestions are all in, and when it shall become apparent through discussion what plan can be adopted that will offer the greatest advantages, and the least dangers, as a substitute for the present system. But if all plans are to be refused a hearing from the Demo crats on the ground that the present election system is an essential recognition of the States-Rights doctrine, then the Democrats are simply affording a new evidence that, as a class, they never learn and never force anything. They are putting themselves out of the way to set up a defense of their exploded and pernicious political dogma, because, as a matter of fact, no scheme has been proposed so far which interferes with the practical exercise of State Rights, as they now stand, except a proposition for aggregating the popular vote for each can-didate, which has received no serious consideration, and which will probably never be

"IMPRACTICABLE DOCTRINES."

The Washington Post (Dem.) occasionally perpetrates a stroke of unconscious satire on the Democrats that is very enjoyable to Republicans. In an article denouncing the action of Carter Harrison's Civil-Service Reform Committee, which investigated the illegal practices of the Confederate Doorkeeper Polk, the "organ" says:

keeper Polk, the "organ" says:

The investigation proceeded, and finally two reports were made. One of them was signed by the four Republicans and three of the seven Democrats [including Harrison]. The other was signed by four of the Democrats. That is to say, there was at the between the majority of the Democrats and the unanimous Republicans on the Committee, and this tie was decided in favor of the Republicans by the casting vote of the minority of the Democrats. The report which thus became the expression of a majority of the Committee was in fact notoriously the creation of Mr. Jacos Dolson (Son Cox, of Ohio, a Radical of the most proscriptive type, fanatical in his partyism, and a monomaniae on certain abstruss and impracticable doctrines which are hostile to the spirit and antagonistic to the practices of democracy or popular self-government.

The words in italics are decidedly rich The phraseology employed is intended to conceal the idea contained from all Democrats except the select few "d-d literar fellows" who are able to comprehend the meaning of polysyllabic words wove into abstruse sentences. It was intended that outer-circle Democrats, composing the plain and ignorant masses of the party, should be given to understand that Mr. J. D. Cox (Rep.), was a bad, dangerous man, plotting and hatching mischief against the publi welfare, and that three weak, pusillanimou Democrats fell into his trap, or allowed themselves to be used as tools to carry out the disreputable and wicked schemes of the aforesaid Cox, of Toledo. But to the literate Democratic mind the Post's language conveys a widely different meaning. It tells them that J. D. Cox believes in administrative honesty, observance of law, and Civil-Service reform. The Post calls these things "certain abstruce and impracticable doctrines." The venerable apostle of Ohio Democracy, Foghorn ALLEN, pronounces everything savoring of Civil-Service reform "a d-d barren

To put a stop to the violations of law by

a Democratic Doorkeeper is truly called by the Washington Dem-Confed. organ something "hostile to the spirit and antagonistic to the practices of democracy or popular purity of Administration is at war with the practices of Democracy, and that Civil-Service reform is antagonistic to its spirit. "Popular self-government," as operated that party when in power, is the old spoils system invented and brought into vogue administer the Government by partisan demagogues, not for the good of the country, but for their personal emolument. Its practice is to multiply offices and make places for partisan loafers and bummers; to ncrease the pay of its tax-eaters; to sell bonds and pile up public debts, and, when they become too heavy, to repudiate them; to practice grab, blackmail, and knock-down in all legislation, whether in national, State, multiply jobs and claims, and make all pub lie work cost vastly more than it is wort The whole clockwork which runs that party is operated with an eye single to the absti tion of the earnings of the industrious, fru-gal, and productive classes. To the extent that Republican politicians have adopted the party. No party can touch Tamm pitch or Jackson spoils system withou defiled and dishonored.

It is perfectly extraordinary that the Pa-cific Railroads venture to put forth lobby efforts to defeat the Senate Judiciary bill requiring them to pay over 25 per cent of their net earnings into a sinking fund to provide for the redemption of the Government bonds loaned to them. Is it possible they do not see that their MATTHEWS bill cannot be passed, no matter how much bribe-money they may expend on members of Congress And do they not know enough to know that the defeat of the TRUBMAN bill will precipitate an issue of the question at the polls next fall, demanding that one-half or two-thirds of the net earnings of the roads shall be put into a sinking fund until the money they owe the Government is repaid? If the people are baffled in this demand, the next one will be for Congress to repeal the charter of those grab-all companies. as it has reserved the authority to do, and direct the President to take possession of the lines and operate them for the general good of the public. What the companies have thus far had from the Government was tersely set forth by Senator MORRILL, of Vermont, in a speech last week in favor of the THURMAN bill. After showing the extraordinarily moderate demands of the bill, which only required that out of the net earnings of the companies a small portion thereof shall be set aside under the control of the Treasury Department for the payment of the interest on the bonds as it accrues, and of the principal of the money subsidy when it matures, Senator Morrill proceeded as fol-

lows: Iows:

First—We have given to them, as estimated at different times by the General Land Office, from 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 acres of public lands, not wholly of much present value, but with abundant coal fields of priceless value, exceeding even the inexhaustible anthractic coal fields of Pensylvania, and affording a cheap and marketable product as well as a supreme element in the cheap creation of the road.

sylvania, and amoraing a cheap and marketable product as well as a supreme element in the cheap operation of the road.

Second—We aided by lending the companies our 6 per cent bonds for thirty years to the amount of \$57,082,192, secured at the outset by a first mortrage, and these bonds now bring in the market over 18 per cent premium. We gave our security and took theirs to cover an exactly equal amount.

Third—We consented to change the place of our mortrage security from the first place to that of a subordinate, and gave to the companies the privilege of isening an equal amount with a prior lien.

Fourth—The whole of their charges for services in carrying the mails and other transportation accounts by the act of 1862 were to be at once applied on their indebtedness, but by the act of 1864 only one-half was to be so applied.

Fifth—In the first act all coal-mines were reserved to the United States, but in the last they wholly surrendered to the railroads.

Sixth—We have thus far paid the accruing interest on the second mortgage bonds (less the amount surphyread) to the extent of \$94,348,319.

Sizt.—We have thus far paid the accruing interest on the second mortgare bonds (less the amount reimbursed) to the extent of \$24, \$48, \$12. We must continue the payment of this interest as it falls due for twenty years ionger, or a further sum of \$60, 110, 620. Nothing of this will be due, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, until the principal is due. Simple interest upon these payments at 6 per cent will amount to nearly or quite \$70,000,000. If this also is not a debt, when we are paying 6 per cent upon a loan of millions, then it is a gratuity largely in excess of the original bonds, and one of those things never dreamed of in the philosophy of Congress.

The account stated as between merchant and merchant, or between man and man, would show that besides lands, besides coal mines, besides credits, up to the year 1900, we shall have aided these companies, as aiready indicated, to the extent of not less than \$217, 516, 624.

It would seem from the reports in the Vir ginia papers that the bar-tenders have discov-ered methods of beating the MOFFETT bell-punch. They are not punching with care in the presence of the drinkare to represent half the guzzling that is going on. We quote from the Washing

ton Star:

The falling off in the revenue derived by Virginia from the Moffert liquor law, owing to laxity in its enforcement, is curiously large. In Culpeper County, where the registers are manufactured, \$650 was obtained during the months of November and December from the eastern district, while from January to March 18 the revenue was only \$142; in the western district also there has been a steady decrease since November, the return for a steady decrease since November, the that month being \$117, while the amoin February was only \$21. In Faurepresents about the average declared a mean between the extremely counties and those in which is regularly turned, the receipts for J \$043; for February, \$303; and for M From some counties no returns whatev. 3043; for February, \$303; and for maren, seek From some counties no returns whatever have been made. The Auditor of Public Accounts is reluctant to believe that the Moyrart register has in this short time so thoroughly reformed some sections of the State that their absorption of intoxicating beverages has been reduced more than one-half, between the sections that the law is of the State that their absorption of intoxicating beverages has been reduced more than one-half, and is, not unnaturally, suspicious that the law it not fully carried out. He urges the Commissioners of Revenue to the prompt and faithful execution of the act, and requires them to report to him at the close of each calendar month. There is no doubt that a determined effort to enforce the law will re-establish the revenues from this source at their former figures. The Richmond Dispatch says that in the cases of certain dealers taken in hand by the courts the increase in returns was from 300 to 800 per cent in one month.

An the Senate debate last week on the Ra road Refunding bill, BLAINE raised an objection to the THURMAN bill that it would not take the Pacific Railroads out of politics, and that, unle Congress somehow abdicated the power the b itself recites to "alter, amend, or repeal" the Pacific Railroad acts, the roads would not be Washington and stir up strife against them.
BLAINZ offered an amendment which provided that, so long as the companies complied with the demands of the Thurman bill and of the acts of 1862 and 1864, their compliance should be taken as sufficient to meet their obligations on account of the bonds held by the Government. This amendment was either jesuitically intended or offered in profound ignorance of all past experience. Mr. THURMAN'S quietus to Mr. BLAINE'S professed apprehensions was so.

apt that it must be again quoted: apt that it must be again quoted:

Experience is a complete answer to every word he said on that subject. For two years this subject has been before the Senate; for more than two years it has been before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and in all that time I have never seen or heard of one man hostile to the railroad companies lobbying Congress—not one. I have seen this Senate Chamber filled with the railroad lobby; I have seen the galleries filled; I have seen the corridors filled; I have seen the committee-room besieged; I have seen Senators besieged at their own houses by the railroad lobby; but never did I see one man or hear of one man here urging legislation hostile to these companies.

CRICAGO, April 7.—Will you please explain to many of your readers the figuring of our Treasury avants in Washington in regard to the monthly reduction of our national debt? If I recollect right, in 1868 our debt amounted to (round numbers) \$3,000,000,000. Since that time, every month the country is treated to a reduction of the national debt amounting to, at the least, an average of \$1,500,000, which would amount in the course of years to about \$1,800,000,000, leaving the national debt of only about \$1,200,000,000. T. S. yet we are above \$2,000,000,000. OOO. And yet we are above \$2,000,000,000. T. S.

The public debt in 1866 was, July 1, \$2,778,-228,178,69, and not "in round numbers" \$8,000,000,000. The monthly reductions of the bonded debt were not begun till 1889. A reduction of \$1,500,000 a month would not amount in the "course of years" between 1866 and 1878 to \$1,800,000,000 or anything near it. The debt was reduced on the average about \$2,000,000. was reduced on the average about \$9,000 July 1, 1870. The debt is now \$2,214.047,978 No one has detected the Treasury Department in putting out false claims of what has been

EDEN, Mich., April 4.—Please state in THE TRISUNE the amount of the public debt at the close of the War, and the amount at the present time.

S. C. KNIGHT.

The War closed in April, 1865. On July 1, 1865, the amount of the public debt was \$2,680,-647,869.74; the debt statement of April 1, 1878, showed the total Government debt to be

Mr. A. R. PARSONS, in a letter to THE TRIB UNE Sunday, attempted to correct an editorial statement in regard to the nature of Socialism n Germany. He denies that it has "de an everlasting divorce between itself and trades unions." Mr. Parsons says that, "on the con-trary, Socialists are earnest supporters and founders of trades-unions." A sufficient answer to this is the testimony of Herr Mosz, one of the most distinguished Socialists in Germany, who, in a public speech recently delivered in Berlin, declared that "trades-unions could not better the condition of laborers." A report of the speech can be found in a letter to the London Times, dated Berlin, March 16, and printed about the 20th ult.

As the horny-handed railroad manager of the and cords of wood stolen by his horny-nanded abovers from the national domain, he rejoice to think that he was not born a "

Sound the loud timber o'er Montana T., Jim Blaine he hath triumphed—we get

Official returns made to the Bureau of Statistics show that during the month of March, 137 there arrived at the port of New York 4,586 to nigrants, of whom 8,204 were males and 1,383 females. During the three mouths ended March 31, 1878, the total immigration into the port was 5.786, as compared with 7,250 arrivals during corresponding period of 1877.

It is a matter of history that during the Presidential campaign of 1876 the Democrats of New York, recognizing the force of the incometax charges against Tilden, undertook to examine into the record of ex-Gov. E. D. Mozoan, who was running for Governor on the Republican ticket. But they found that Morean's record was unimpeachable.

"Tis sad." the good old Democrat

Tears in his eyes, exclaimed.
"We should to chest the Government,"
His friend said, "be ashamed." Replied, with angry snarl;

But the more the Government gets from Sam, The less there's in the bar'l." Confronted with the prospect of being able to gratify his enmity against Mr. HAYES by simply voting for Mr. MONTGUMERY BLAIR'S measure.

and lending his aid to install Tildes, the average Republican Implacable will be ant to think that if Purgatory is bad, Hell is worse. Sam Cox used to be an American hun but (rest his soul?) he wrote a book. Bur Bur LER has begun to use his old jokes over again

From this there is but a step to lecturing; then with rapid strides, will come the book and Mr. Hown, who has long and vainly been listening for the answering roar of Wisconing against the President, should lift his ear from the ground, or else he may take cold from he

This is is the maple-sugar season, and Nature vainly endeavors to put her produce on the ma-ket in time to compete with last year's crup melted down and remolded. How hardly shall a grocer enter into the Kingdom of Heaven!

Mr. Hows, we fancy, can count upon his cars the number of influential Reg Wisconsin that support him.

PERSONALS.

Kenealy's son, Ahmed John, proprieto the Staffordshire News, has gone into insolvener; labilities, \$10,500 (including a debt of \$6,500 m his father); assets, \$3,500.

The senior Mayor of France has at the age of 100 years and 8 months. His same was Kerroux, and he judged the people of Ph-meur-Gautier for fifty and five years. Pope Leo XIII.'s Latin poems are to be

translated into Italian by Signor Pietro Barnate Silorato. His Holiness' latest economy has been the abolition of the official stonographers, was used to report the public speeches of the Pope.

Mr. Gladstone has issued an ukase to my that though he will, in the future as in the past, be glad to let visitors see the park of Hawarden House, it must be understood that their visits are

The Shah's departure for Tiflis has just been announced by telegraph. Thence he will proceed through Russian territory to Vienna, where

ruin the furniture and carpets of a suite of five rooms at the hotel. Tom Thumb and Commodore Nutt have been vainly endeavoring to pass on one ticket or an English railway, on the ground that they were not bigger than boys of 12. The authorities, how-ever, decided that they were to all intents and purposes men, and so must pay full fare.

About the tenth jewel robbery has just seen committed in England. The thieves entered About the tenth jewel robbery has just been committed in England. The thieves entered the dreasing-room of Mrs. Valentine Canningham. Walton Heath, Surrey, while she was at dinner, and took jewels of the value of \$20,000, escaping undetected. In a precisely similar fashion have all the other robberies been committed.

Lord Rosebery, on buying the old Esta-Lord Rosebery, on Duying the old Exis-iner, a review that had run down sadly, took a practical way of stimulating its staff of contri-utors to do better work: he doubled their pay all round. This announcement will prepare the pro-fessional reader to greet with pleasure the new that, on the eve of their marriage, Miss Rothachlid sent him her autograph, the last signed with her maiden name. The autograph was inclosed in a tiny gold box, and was a cheque for \$1,000,000.

When Cardinal Franchi, the Pontified Secretary of State, laid before the Pope the address to be presented by the French pilgrims, he Hollness was shocked at its one, and eats sharply, "I will not have this address read to me, or if it is read I shall not reply to it." He also said that it was very distressing to see the religious s in France in lay hands, and spoke of the

a Catholic press not under cierical control, 5 very plain dig at Louis Veuillot. Gen. Grant is reported to have said: "If I were not an American, I would be an Englishman. And if I did not live in America, I would live in England." He denies the story that he had felt burt because at the Prince of Wales' dinner be was not asked to sit next to the Emperor of Brail and said that no one could have shown him more attention than the Prince of Wales, and that he had carried away the best possible feelings towards the Prince. His trip to Scotland Interested him deeply, more especially his visit to Dunrobin and Inversry. "There is no man living," he said, "for whom I have a higher esteem than for the Duke of Argyll." He looks forward to his visit to

The hitch about the Rosebery-Rothschild wedding is corroborated by so eminent a legal at-thority as the Solicitors' Journal. This paper and that the entry of the service at Christ Church as marriage was a clear contravention of Sec. 13 of the act 19 and 20 Vict., Chap. 119, Further, if the act 19 and 20 Vict., Chap. 110, Parther, if the bridegroom and bride described themselves in the register as 'bachelor" and 'spinster" thay made themselves liable to the penalty for perlary under the act 6 and 7 Will. IV., Chap. 85, 565. under the act 6 and 7 Will. IV., Chap. 85. Sec. 41, for when they signed the register they were already married. Indeed, in 1850 another Lord was indicted for perjury for precisely such as estry, describing himself as a "widower" and his wife as a "widow." The Court, however, said that it was difficult to say that the act was done willfully and corruptly, and the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

rerdict of "Not guilty."

The British Government has concluded as investigation into the alleged brutal treatment in prison of the Fenian, Charles M'Carthy, who died of heart-disease immediately after his release. Sir James T. Ingham finds that he was not compalled to carry heavy weights up long and steep her. which even had a window, the valve of which wounder his control; that his diet was sufficient, was instanced by his gaining weight daring his confinement; that he received medical treatment whenever he asked it, being visited afteen time in one year; and that his "punishments" consisted of a fine of 5d. to pay for a handkerchief, and two "reductions of class," each involving, for a term of three months, the substitution of grued for tea. One doctor thinks that the regular and tranqui life of the deceased in prison was calculated to affect the control of the deceased in prison was calculated to affect the control of the deceased in prison was calculated to affect the control of the deceased in prison was calculated to affect the control of the deceased in prison was calculated to affect the control of the deceased in prison was calculated to affect the control of the deceased in prison was calculated to affect the control of the deceased in the control of the control of the deceased in the control of the deceased in the control of the c

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BEACONSI

HIS SPRECH IN THE By Cable to The Ol London, April 9-5 a portant features of last House of Lords were tone relative to gland could put for and Lord Derby's statem for retiring from the C consfield spoke with th which has always charac has felt himself master

was evident that the Pre UNUSUALLY HE and the tene of his speed the minds of most of what was kept back, for that he knew someth Lord Derby so far abane reserve as to state distin out of the reserves was

NOT HIS ONL for resigning his portfol far greater moment had l What these were he enough can be gathered that England is only wa to Lord Salisbury's note DISPATCHING AN EXI

to some point in Asia Mi tion tallies exactly with the past ten days, which nents from Lord Derby's resign

dispatched, and the or ended satisfactorily. reports are of a most pa judging from them, it we there were strong hop

would assemble after all, ominous silence in St. P. altogether probable that MOST LIVELY PREPARA on the part of both Ra The English Government Austria's co-operation, b

If England can be in portunity to obtain large Russia, and let England fi ENGLA REPLY TO THIS QUEST LONDON, April 8.—In the afternoon Lord Beaconsfield of thanks to the Queen for sage calling out the reser a speech which was repea Sir Stafford Northcote

the House of Commons, a was followed by Gladston BEACONSPIELD' LONDON, April 8.—In the afternoon the Earl of B retrospect of the Governme icised the treaty of San S eiusion, similar to the Lord Shlisbury's dispatch article of the treaty was the treaties of '56 and '7 them violations, because h ered at a Congress as might have been regarded showed that the possession not a trifling local interes had strongly insisted upon mania as involving the ind of the Danube. The Congr place after Russia's refusal previous engagements are Paris. He pointed out variable existing situation in the British Empire. The Egyped Constantinople; there reason why the Russians the Suez Canal. He could England should be unarme Powers were arming. The not only be enjoyed but ma

criticised the details of t policy, but declared he vel or his friends on the leave the Government be drew conclusions

LORD DE led that the calling the sole or principal of with his late colleagues present were at a dead-to would give way for fear He for one would not moment, and increase tion. He desied an emergency instifface an emergency justifying to reserves. The only con haste, of which, however, the Government, was to to war feeling in the country-alliance was very doubtful Powers were certain to under these circumstance and drifting but exching dared that "trades-unions a condition of laborers." A a can be found in a letter to dated Berlin, March 16, and

ded railroad manager of the revers the pile of a few thoustolen by his horny-nanded national domain, he rejoices as not born a "Prophian,"

ede to the Bureau of Statisade to the Bureau of Statistic the month of March, 1873, part of New York 4,586 im\$,204 were males and 1,833 he three mouths ended total immigration into the empared with 7,250 arrivals of period of 1877.

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old Democrat, exclaimed.

the prospect of being able to against Mr. HAYES by simply stroumery BLAIR's measure, to install TILDEN, the averageable will be and to think bad, Hell is worse.

o be an American humorist, he wrote a book. Ban Buy-use his old jokes over again-put a step to lecturing; then will come the book and

has long and vainly been nawering roar of Wisconsin nt, should lift his ear from he may take cold from havexposed to the damp, chill

de-sugar season, and Nature put her produce on the mas-apete with last vear's crop remolded. How hardly shall the Kingdom of Heaven!

ney, can count upon his ears uential .Republican papers in port him. SONALS.

Ahmed John, proprietor Nears, has gone into insolvency; (including a debt of \$6,500 to

or of France has just died rears and 8 months. His name he judged the people of Plu-y and five years.

I and five years.

I a Latin poems are to be an by Signor Pietro Barnabo neas' latest economy tae been be official stenographers, who ablic speeches of the Pope.

has issued an ukase to say I, in the future as in the past, ore see the park of Hawarden understood that their visits are and that the family will not be

parture for Tiflis has fus v telegraph. Thence he wi

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nd Commodore Nutt have oring to pass on one ticket on on the ground that they were set 12. The authorities, how-hey were to all intents and so must pay full fare.

th jewel robbery has just ingland. The thieves entered thrs. Valentine Cunningnam, y, while she was at dinner, and line of \$20,000, escaping unitsely similar fashion have all been committed.

been committed.

, on buying the old Examinad run down sadly, took a imulating its staff of contriborate he doubled their pay all incement will prepare the progress with pleasure the newsheir marriage. Miss Rothschild raph, the last signed with her satograph was inclosed in a ras a cheque for \$1,000,000.

I Franchi, the Pontifical laid before the Pope the add by the French pilgrims, his at its tone, and said sharply, a address read to me, or if it is to it." He also said that it to see the religious movement de, and spoke of the danger of under clerical control, a very sulliot.

euillot.

eported to have said: "If rican. I would be an Englishnet live in America, I would lie denies the story that he had the Frince of Wales' dinner he said to the Emperor of Brasil. In could have shown him more Prince of Wales, and that he best possible feelings towards pe to Scotland interested him daily his visit to Dunrobin and is no man living," he said, a higher esteem than for the lie looks forward to his visit to pleasure, and will make that

the Rosebery-Rothschild sied by so eminent a legal sulers' Journal. This paper says as service at Christ Church as a relative contravention of Sec. 12 of Vict., Chap. 119, Further, if bride described themselves in the lor " and "spinster" they able to the penalty for perjury at 7 Will. IV., Chap. 88, Sec. algaed the register they were indeed, in 1830 another Lord rjury for precisely such an enleif as a "widower" and his. " The Court, however, said it to say that the act was done pily, and the jury returned a lity."

rernment has concluded an action of the alleged brutal treatment in a Charles M'Carthy, who died unediately after his release. Inde that he was not complete that he was not complete that he was not complete that he diet was sufficient, as the gaining weight during his received medical treatment, being visited afteen times in the "punishments" consisted by for a handkerchier, and two a sufficient of the cach involving, for a term substitution of grael for tease the regular and tranquil life prison was calculated to hilest that he night have lived he had not been set at liberty. Owen, a surgeon whom the after his liberation, showed of the extreme danger of abouting in his then state of strong presumption that his by the excitement of his re-

FOREIGN.

The Queen's Proclamation Discussed in the British Parliament.

Diaraeli Unreserved in His Criticism of the San Stefano Treaty.

He Explains How Important British Interests Are Thereby Imperiled.

The Suez Canal a Tender Point with the British Premier.

Derby Strongly Deprecates the Calling Out of the Reserves.

The General Situation Has Much More Peaceful Aspect.

England and Russia Waiting

BEACONSFIELD.

HIS SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS. [By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

Lonpon, April 9-5 a. m.-The most im portant features of last night's debate in the louse of Lords were Lord Beaconsfield's tone relative to the strength England could put forth against Russia, and Lord Derby's statement as to his reasons for retiring from the Cabinet. Lord Beaconsfield spoke with the same jaunty air which has always characterized him when he has felt himself master of the situation. It was evident that the Premier was in

UNUSUALLY HIGH SPIRITS. and the tene of his speech left the desire in the minds of most of his hearers to learn what was kept back, for he clearly implied that he knew something he wouldn't tell. Lord Derby so far abandoned his previous reserve as to state distinctly that the calling out of the reserves was

NOT HIS ONLY REASON for resigning his portfolio, but measures of far greater moment had been resolved upon.
What these were he declined to say, but enough can be gathered to make it certain that England is only waiting Russia's reply to Lord Salisbury's note before

DISPATCHING AN EXPEDITIONARY PORCE to some point in Asia Minor. This information tallies exactly with my dispatches for the past ten days, which were based upon statements from such an authority their correctness at the time of Lord Derby's resignation. It is now only a shall decide that such an expedition shall be dispatched, and the orders to the fleet previously telegraphed you are simply held in abeyance until the diplomatic game has been ended satisfactorily.

FROM VIENNA AND BERLIN ports are of a most pacific character, and, judging from them, it would seem as though there were strong hopes that a Congress

would assemble after all, but there is a most minous silence in St. Petersburg, and it is altogether probable that the present lull will be succeeded by

MOST LIVELY PREPARATIONS FOR WAR on the part of both Russia and England. The English Government are said to expect Austria's co-operation, but this is doubtful. If England can be induced to go to war with Russia, Austria will profit by the opportunity to obtain large concessions from Russia, and let England fight it out alone.

ENGLAND.

ENGLISAND.

REPLY TO THE QUEEN'S ADDRESS.

LONDON, April 8.—In the House of Lords this afternoon Lord Beaconsfield moved an address of thanks to the Queen for her Majesty's message calling out the reserves, and followed with a speech which was repeatedly cheered.

Sir Stafford Northcote moved the address in the House of Commons, and made a speech. He was followed by Gladstone.

BEACONSPIELD'S SPEECH.

BEACONSTIELD'S SPEECH.

LONDON, April 8.—In the House of Lords this afternoon the Earl of Beaconsfield, after a afternoon the Earl of Beaconsfield, after a retrospect of the Government's past policy, criticised the treaty of San Stefano, drawing continuions, similar to those contained in Lord silisbury's dispatch. Although every article of the treaty was a deviation from the treaties of '56 and '71, he would not call them violations, because had they been considered at a Congress as England desired they might have been regarded as suggestions. He showed that the possession of Beasarabia was not a trifling local interest. Lord Palmerston had strongly insisted upon its cession to Roumania as involving the independent navigation of the Danube. The Congress could not take place after Russia's refusal to conform to her previous engagements and to the treaty of faris. He pointed out various ways in which the existing situation in the East imperiled the British Empire. The Egyptians once threatened Constantinopic; there was consequently no reason why the Russians might not march to the Suer Canal. He could not conceive why Russad should be unarmed when all the other Powers were arming. The British Empire must not only be enjoyed but maintained.

LORD GRANVILLE

criticised the details of the Government's past policy, but declared he would not commit himself or his friends on the present question, but leave the Government to their own responsibility. Unon a general review of the situation he drew conclusions favorable to peace.

LORD DERBY denied that the calling out of the reserves was the sole or principal cause of his difference with his late colleagues. He said matters at present were at a dead-tock, where neither side would give way for fear of the loss of dignity. He for one would not press matters at this mement, and increase the groundless irritation. He denied the existence of a margency justifying the calling out of the reserves. The only conceivable motive for histe, of which, however, he would not accuse the Government, was to take advantage of the would give way for fear of the loss of dignity. He for one would not press matters at this mement, and increase the groundless irritation. He denied the existence of a margency justifying the calling out of the members. The only conceivable motive for haste, of which, however, he would not accuse the Government, was to take advantage of the burg, seems to have produced an unfavorable impression there.

GORTSCHAKOFF TO ANDRASSI.

LOUISVILLE, April 8.—Allen Croft, the worst man of all the Moonshiners in Kentucky, was captured to-day in Morgan County. He has semi-official journals, the presentation of a despite the reassuring utterances of Russian semi-official journals, the presentation of a written statement of Austria's views, which followed Gen. Ignatieff's return to 8t. Petershas, of which, however, he would not accuse the Government, was to take advantage of the burg, seems to have produced an unfavorable impression there.

GORTSCHAKOFF TO ANDRASSI.

LOUISVILLE, April 8.—Allen Croft, the worst man of all the Moonshiners in Kentucky. Was captured to-day in Morgan County. He has semi-official journals, the presentation of a dispatch to the Times from Vienna says captured to-day in Morgan County. He has semi-official journals, the presentation of a written statement of Austria's views, which followed Gen. Ignatieff's return to 8t. Petershasing in the country. Even an Austrian alliance was very doubtful, and all the other tower certain to stand aloof. Why, under these circumstances, should England be Vienna that Prince Gortschakoff has notified and furting, but rushing into a purposeless

war? He admitted that the circumstan

he could see no ground therefor.

Lord Carros said the smallness of the increase
of the army did not justify Lord Derby's infer-

THE BARL OF CARNABYON said Lord Salisbury's dispatch showed that if England entered the Congress she would do so with her hand upon the sword The Duke of Argyle avowed his belief that the country was led to a conclusion which was concealed from Parliament.

THE MARQUIS OF BALISBURY
declared that his sentiments were the same as
at the time of the Constantinople Conference.
He did not concur in the idea that Russia only
could establish good government in the Turkish indicated ample security for good government without destroying the authority of the Porte. The Government's preparations were precau tionary, not warlike. He believed he had grounds for hoping that the war would be avoided. If, however, war should arise, he hoped patriotism would carry the country safely

The address was agreed to without a division. IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
Sir Stafford Northcote, proposing the address
thanking the Queen for her proclamation, said
the calling out of the reserves was not intended
to also the country by leading it to believe that the circumstances were of a great national peril. They were, however, such as rendered it use without delay.

The tone adopted by the speaker was studi-

ously moderate. He said he believed that even now Russia, on calmer consideration, would accede to England's views. If, however, England were denied the opportunity of participating in a general European settlement, it was the duty of the Government to see that the in-

Gladstone said he did not intend to contest the address by offering an amendment, because the vote on the supplemental estimates would afford a better opportunity. In discussing the policy of the Government's armament, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had failed to show the existence of an emergency justifying the calling out of the reserves. Gladstone urged the acceptance of Germany's proposal for a pre-liminary conference. Lord Salisbury's dispatch stated the case in a contentious method that

Secretary for India, said the people should not be too hasty in concluding that England was isolated. There were deep interests involved, and he ventured to say Lord Salisbury's circu lar would win over others to England's views. t was impossible that any English Minister could ever desire war, but it was right to show trodden upon or dishonored by the greatest The debate was adjourned until to-morrow

THE CABINET. LONDON, April 8.-It is claimed on all bands, except in purely partisan discussions, that the Cabinet is sincerely desirous to avoid war. The withdrawal of the Treaty of San Stefano or its unconditional submission to the judg ment of Europe, are regarded as the only alternatives to war. Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador at Paris, designated to represent Great Britain at the Congress, returned to Puris Saturday, which is considered to indicate

that no great hope is felt of a speedy meeting

of the Congress. TRANSPORTS. British agents at Spanish and German ports have been instructed, it is said, to report merchant steamers available for immediate charter as transports.

INDIA CAVALRY. A telegram from Calcutta points out that rom the Bengal cavalry alone it will be possible to draw 10,000 men without the slightest detriment to the Indian service. They are ininitely superior to Cossacks in training, equipment, and organization.

DERBY EXPLAINS. LONDON, April 9-5 a. m .- Earl Derby's statethat several differences arose between him and his colleagues before his resignation. He was with difficulty persuaded to assent to the early summoning of Parliament and to the six million vote. He also stated that, in the event of war, all that England could hope from Germany was a bare and not benevolent neutrality.

The Marquis of Salisbury in his speech

strongly objected to Lord Derby's making these unusual revelations. He said he had no official information that Prince Gortschakoff denied the truth of Prince Ghika's report of his con-versation relative to Bessarabia. If he had such information it would be for each to deermine whom he thought more credible, Gortschakoff or Ghika.

OTHER POWERS. THE GERMAN PRESS.

LONDON, April 8.—The Norddeutsche Zeitung. of Berlin, hitherto pro-Russian, lectures Russia and Austria sharply for not concerting an agreement about peace while the war continued. It says; "Though the Powers are agreed in principle, Russia has fettered herself by the reaty of San Stefano, instead of informing her self beforehand of the various views which would be taken of the questions raised by it, while England and Austria have rendered the sition still more difficult by now putting forward solemn international protests instead of formulating their conditions and reservations before the fall of Plevna." Nevertheless, the Norddeutsche Zeitung hopes that, in view of the general desire for peace, an understanding will yet be reached. The article caused a sudden cessation of warlike utterances by the Austrian semi-official press.

BISMARCK'S ENDEAVOR. The Ministerial Montag's Revue states that the hope of a peaceful settlement was justified by the fact that Bismarck is earnestly exerting himself to prevent a European conflict. Severa unofficial Vienna newspapers express the opin ion that this is an attempt to make Austria participate in the mistake of San Stefano, and indi-cates Bismarck's desire to bully Austria into a settlement with Russia. The language of these ournals is very bitter against the German Chan

It is stated from St. Petersburg that Gen. Ignatioff had abandoned the idea of returning to Vienna, and was about to start for Constantino-ple, when he was detained to see whether his ervices were possibly required at the Congress. The Agence Russe says it is authorized to deny

that Russia threatened to oppose the discussio of the Bessarabian question by the Congres The Agence also states that the character of the latest news encourage the belief of the possibility of the resumption of the Congress pro-. BISMARCK.

LONDON, April 8.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says the belief that Germany is abandoning her strictly passive attitude is rapidly gauling ground here. It is said that Prince Bismarck evidently intends to use his influence in favor of peace. It is supposed that negotiations for a Congress will be commenced on some new basis. No answer has yet been sent to Lord Salisbury's circular.

VIENNA, April 8 .- The official Abend Pos says the latest St. Petersburg news is considered to indicate that Russia expects a proposal for compromise from some quarter.

her demands until England has formulated her counter-proposals, so that he may be able to reply to Austria and England simultaneously.

INCIDENTAL.

DESIRE SATISFACTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 8.—Mr. Layard.

British Ambassador, has received a report from Mr. Reade, British Consul at Rustchuk, claimsfaction from the Rus for the outrage committed by the Russian troops in entering the Consulate there and taking possession of its archives, potwirds at the British flag was hoisted over the building at the

CONSTANTINOPLE. The Russians, in consequence of the opposi-tion of the Porte, have again abandoned their

project of embarking at Buyukdere.

The Sultan has asked the Grand Duke Nicholas when the Russian troops would evacuate the points on the Turkish side of the line of demarkation. The Grand Duke, in reply, alluded to the continuance of the British fleet in the Sea of

The Turkish newspapers have been ordered to cease their attacks on England. GORTSCHAKOFF.
VIENNA, April 8.—A St. Petersburg special

enies the report that Prince Gortschakoff is CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

LONDON, April 8.—Constantinople advices are conflicting. Some say Vefik Pasha, President of the Council, is about to retire, and will be succeeded by Reouf Pasha, now War Minister, while Osman Pasha will succeed Reouf, both being in sympathy with Russia. One set of dispatches says the bona fide return home of Russian troops has commenced; another that only the depleted regiments are sent home to ecruit, whose places are immediately filled by fresh troops from the north. However, the general impression of the news seems less pro-Rus-sian than of late, and there is a feeling here and in the European Colony at Constantinople that the dislike of the Turkish people to Russia is so

enture on a Russian alliance even if they MISCELLANEOUS.

great that palace and Pashas would not

WAGES CONFERENCE.

LONDON, April 8.—There will be a conference to-day between the representatives of the mas-ters and the operatives of the Lancashire cotton nills regarding the proposed 10 per cent reduction in wages. FRENCH BLECTIONS.

Paris, April 8.—Fifteen supplementary elec-tions to fill vacancies in the Chamber of Depities, caused by the invalidation of previous elections, took place yesterday. The results have been ascertained in but eleven, and Repubicans were returned in them. Later-Complete returns from the elections

vesterday show fourteen Republicans returned. In one district a second ballot is necessary. Medame Dufaure, wife of the French Pre-

CRIME.

HUGUENELLE--VOGEL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
St. Louis, April 8.—The case of John C. Vogel, charged with rape on the person of Miss Huguenelle, came up this morning in the Criminal Court, which promises to be one of the most sensational ever heard in St. Louis. On the case being called, Circuit-Attorney Beach announced that the State was ready, and the impaneling of the jury commenced. Ex-Gov. Charles P. Johnson, Seymour Voullaire, and H. B. Wilson appeared for the defense. At about 11:30 o'clock the Hon. James J. McBride, who had conducted the previous proceedings in the case on the part of the prosecution, appeared and case on the part of the prosecution, appeared and asked a continuance, on the ground of the absence of two material witnesses,—Mrs. Bauer and Mrs. Fresh,—to which facts he made an affidavit. After some skirmisning on the part on the attorneys of the respective sides of the case, the case, by agreement, laid over until tomorrow morbing. The interest of the case hinges on the fact that the defendant is a very wealthy and influential German, whose private life previous to the making of the charges by Miss Huguenelle was spotless. He was at one time Sheriff of St. Louis County. Miss Huguenelle is an old maid of between 40 and 50 years of age, and of anything but enticing appearance. She is backed up by the Communistic element of the city.

HORRIBLE CRIMES.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 8 .- About noon to-day a man named Thomas Dunn, employed as a heater in Jones & Laughlin's mill at Brownstown, a suburb of Pittsburg, went home to his dinner and became involved in a quarrel with his wife. Seizing a table-knife he grasped her around the neck and made a desperate effort to cut her throat, lacerating it in a dreadful man-ner. In a short time Dunn's son Thomas made his appearance, and endeavored to enter the house. His father met him in the yard, and, having secured a heavy club, dealt the son a terrible blow with it on the back of the head, crushing in the skull and inflicting an injury which will in all probability prove fatal. After committing this brutal assault, Dunn left his son lying in the yard, put on his hat and coat, and went away as unconcerned as if nothing unusual had taken place. Mrs. Dunn will probably recover, but the son is in a precarious condition, and is not expected to liye till morning. Dunn was arrested about 5 o'clock and locked up. He is about 50 years of age. The trouble arose in a dispute between Dunn and his wife regarding some patching he wanted done upon his clothing. house. His father met him in the vard, and,

COUNTERFEITERS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 8.—A Grand
Rapids Times special from Grand Haven says: "Thomas Hackett and James Sanderson were arrested yesterday evening by Deputy United States Marshal Gray on the charge of counter feiting. They were found in an old log-house in the Town of Crockery, some miles from Grand Haven. A quantity of counterfeit silver dimes were found quantity of counterfeit silver dimes were found in their possession, but no tools or other evidences of counterfeiting were found. They are alleged to have sold a quantity of counterfeits to Arie Donker, a merchant at Grand Haven, and to have promised more, and spurious greenbacks. Donker was instrumental in securing their arrest. They are to have an examination before United States Commissioner Baxter at Grand Haven to-morrow. It has been known for some time that counterfeiters were at work somewhere in Western Michigan, and the United States officers have been looking for them."

BUGBEE, THE FORGER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 8.—Nothing of special interest has developed in the Bugbee forgeries. Bugbee has not been heard from. His bookkeeper says that his accounts always balanced to a cent, and, no matter what amount of paper he had out, his blotter entries always tallied. He seems to have been regularly cool and calculating, and the feeling of sympathy at and calculating, and the feeling of sympathy at first evinced for him has been dissipated. Vice-President Blanchard and John B. Bugbee to-day finished an examination of the assets of Hoit & Bugbee. They will not reveal the amount, but say the firm will be able to pay all paper, both legitimate and forged, and their suspension will be but temporary. Mr. Blanchard will remain to look into Joseph's private estate, but it is not thought much can be realized from it. All property standing in his name is covered with mortgages. A meeting of creditors will be held at Beston, to-morrow morning, when a future course will be determined in.

KENTUCKY ITEMS.

EX-GOV. MOSES. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

New York, April 8.—Ex-Gov. Moses, of

South Carolina, remains at police headquarters, while Constable Connor, who has been shadowing him for three weeks, has gone to Albany to get a requisition. Moses' counsel has taken out a writ of habeas cor pus, and to-morrow morning cause must be shown why Moses should not be discharged. The claim is that the alleged forgery is upon an usurious and void promissory note, and that no warrant from the Governor of this State was in the hands of the officers when the arrest was made. Moses received a large number of friends to-day in Superintendent Walling's of-

A THIEF SHOT.

East Saginaw, Mich., April 8.—Two stole a team, wagon, and some goods at For-restville, and started West. They were followed by James Potts, and, when near Caro to-day, by James Potts, and, when near Caro to-day, several shots were exchanged. The thieves frightening off Potts, he secured Officer Canings, of Caro, and again started in pursuit. They left the team, took to the woods, and were followed by Canings closely, when one of them fired two shots at the officer, who returned the shot, shooting a thief through the head, and mortally wounding him.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., April 8.—Clara Gustinger

IN TROUBLE.

aged 22, a resident of this county, causes E. T. Graham to answer to the Criminal Court for breach of promise, seduction, and bastardy. Graham is the Postmaster, a merchant, and a pachelor of Fithian, and neither denies nor afirms, but gave ball like a gay old Loths FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK. New York, April 8 .- Judge Blatchford has i sued an order appointing Register Little Receiver of all the assets of John F. Henry, Curran ceiver of all the assets of John F. Henry, Curran & Co., with power to take possession and sell and convert into money all the remaining assets in the usual manner of trade.

Leman Klous, senior partner of the firm of Leman Klous & Co., wholesale dealers in hatters' materials, 468 Broome street, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in Boston. He had a large amount of real estate, mainly in Boston. Depreciation in values was the chief cause of the failure. Liabilities, \$408,162, of which \$333,708 are secured, and \$10,800 printing debts. The unincumbered assets are valued at \$76,183.

PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PITTSBURG, April 8.—William E. Frazier, Jr. of Pittsburg, and Harvey B. Frye, of Fayet City, land and coal dealers, to-day filed a pet tion in bankruptcy. Their total debts \$1,750. The firm's assets amount to \$21,600. Mr. Frve's personal schedule shows: Liabilities, secured, \$4,375; unsecured, \$21,000; assets, \$13,000. Mr. Frazier's schedule shows: Liabilities, \$15,000; assets, \$12,000. The creditors nearly all reside in this city and county.

WELLFLEET, MASS.

Boston, Mass., April 8.—The Wellfleet (Mass.) Savings Bank, with deposits of \$422,163.

and the South Boston Savings Bank, with de posits of \$1,565,062, finding themselves unable to meet the demands of the depositors, hav been placed under the restrictions of the new Savings Bank law. PAWTUCKET, R. I. PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 8 .- The suspens of one savings bank in Pawtucket causes nuch disturbance in the minds of depositors other similar institutions in the village that, a

the request of a Trustee, the Governor has appointed a commission to examine the Franklin and Pawtucket institutions for savings. DETROIT, MICH. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., April 8.—G. K. Clark re turned to-day to this neighborhood, and nego

. FIRES.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 281 at 11:55 last evening was caused by a fire in the two-story fram ilding No. 40 West Randolph street, owned

building No. 40 West Kandolph street, owned by Martin Dedsall, and occupied as a restaurant by Frank Nichols. Damage, \$15. Cause, a defective chimney.

The alarm from Box 288 at 12:30 this morn-ing was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building No. 181 West Lake street, owned by Payne Fittz, and occupied as a dwelling by Frank Kramer. Cause unknown. Damage to building and furniture, \$150.

AT WESTFIELD, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WESTFIELD, Wis., April 8.—A destructive ire broke out last night about 10 o'clock chultz's store, consuming the entire block of six buildings. Loss, about \$12,000; insurance \$4,000. The loss falls heavily upon our village, as the block consumed was the centre of businees. The cause of the fire is unknown.

AT LEO, IND. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Fr. WAYNE, Ind., April 8.—William Sterrick's saw-mill at Leo, ind., was totally destroyed by incendiary fire last night. Loss, \$2,000; no insurance.

AT LITTLE BRITAIN, N. Y. NEWBURG, N. Y., April 8 .- The residence Cornellus Drislane, at Little Britain, was burned on Sunday night. Loss, \$40,000; insurance small.

CANADA.

An East Indian PriestsArrested for Bigamy
—Penal Flogging of a Man Convicted of

Assault on a Woman.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

TORONTO, April 8.—The Rev. T. V. Roy, a Brahmin priest, appeared before a police magis-trate to-day charged with bigamy. The infor-mation was laid by Mary Elizabeth Row, alias mation was laid by Mary Elizabeth Row, alias Roy, who claims she married the prisoner in Philadelphia in 1875. Roy, ahe alleges, was again married here in January, 1878, to Mary Sarah Gregg. The police say another woman who claims to be Roy's wife expected to appear against him. Roy made some rambling remarks in reply to a question from a magistrate, in which he sought to justify bigamy, owing to its prevalence in India. He was remanded to jail to await the arrival of witnesses from Philadel-

to await the arrival of witnesses from Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LONDON, April 8.—This morning at 9 o'clook George Baker, convicted of criminal assault on Miss Penny, was brought into the jail-yard, where he was tied up to a triangle and given twenty lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails, according to the sentence. The culprit during this castigation appeared sullen and stolid, but more than once cried out to his tormentor: "Flog in one place; don't strike all over my back!" "Don't cut my ear!" "Heavens, don't cut my ribs!" etc. At the end of the whipping Baker's back was full of welts and bleeding. A second flagellation will be given the 2d of May, after which he will be sent to the Censral Prison from twenty months. A number, of persons were admitted by ticket to witness the flogging. Judge Wilson, in sentencing Baker, said nothing short of severe corporal punishment would reach the sensibilities of such wretches.

punishment would reach the sensibilities of such wretches.

Recial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MONTREAL, April 8.—George Wilson, committed to trial for passing counterfeit coin, had two checks in his possession when arrested,—one for \$645 on the Plantation Bitters. Bank.

A number of families left Montreal to-day to settle in Manitoba.

Decial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

OTTAWA, April 8.—The Protectionists and Free-Traders had another battle to-night in the House of Commons over the following resolution:

decisions in two cases against the Columbia Conduit Company, which were sued by the State. The Company resisted collection of the tax on their gross receipts, claiming that it was not a transportation company, it also resisted the tax on its capital stock measured by dividends, claiming that losses sustained should be deducted from the amount of the dividends declared. The decisions were against the Company in both cases. The taxes amount to over \$150,000.

POLITICAL. ROCKFORD, ILL.

ROCKFORD, Ill., April 8.—An election of city officials took place to-day, being one of greatimportance and looked forward to with great interest. Both parties have been very active in the canvass, the License party putting their can-didate in the field last Monday, while the Temdidate in the field last Monday, while the Tem-perance people have had their favorite before the public for two weeks past. The License the public for two weeks past. The License party canvassed thoroughly, and had their majority fixed early this morning, the vote for Mayor giving William Watson 357 majority out of over 2,500 votes cast. Ex-Mayor Rhoades was the strongest man the Prohibition party could muster, who, in 1877, was their candidate, and suffered a defeat of over 200 majority. The new Council now stands four for license and three for prohibition, the license party winning the day by securing George S. Haskell as Alderman by 137 majority. The others are H. C. Scoville, Prohibition, 36 majority, and Harris Baroum, Prohibition, reelected by 48 majority,—a great failing-off of the 1877 v. te for prohibition. The issue was firm elected by 48 majority,—a great falling-off of the 1877 vite for prohibition. The issue was firm license or no lincense, and, in the face of a Red-Ribbon Reform Club and several other temperance associations. temperance associations, numbering over 2,000, speaks loudly for the idea of controlling the liquor traffic by a rigid license system. No disturbances occurred. The Mayor-elect will be serenaded to-morrow evening; also, Alderman-elect Haskell.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., April 8.—The village election to-day resulted as follows: President, Col. F. W. Curtenius, Republican, 4 majority; members of the Board of Trustees, George F. Kidder, L. C. Chapin, E. W. Deyo, Thomas R. Ridder, L. C. Chapin, E. W. Deyo, Thomas R. Bevans. This addition to the remaining members of the Board gives a small working majority to the Republicans, most of the old Board retiring this year being Democrats. The Greenbackers made their first appearance here at this election, and polled a small vote, but large enough to elect the three Democrats to the new Board. An average vote was polled.

CARLINVILLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., April 8.—The Democrac of this county held their Convention in this city for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention. The Indiana platform was adopted after quite a wrangle. The delegate were instructed to vote as a unit for E. A. Snively, former editor of the *Enquirer*, of this city, for the Supreme Court of this Grand Division. There is a quarrel brewing between the hard and soft-money parties in this Con-

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Reverse of the Wisconsin Dec Cincinnati Judge Decides that a Tax Valu ation of 40 Per Cent on Money in Vaults Is as Fair as the Same Assessment of Real

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CINCINNATI, O., April 8.—An important decision by Judge Baxter, of the United States Circuit Court, published to-day, relative to the taxation of National Banks, is the subject of considerable comment here. A bank at loledo contested the collection of taxes on the ground that its taxation was unequal, for the reason that its capital was assessed in full, while the issessment of real estate in that city is only 40 per cent of its value. Therefore the bank made a tender of 40 per cent of its tax to the Treasurer. Judge Baxter's decision is that the Treasurer can collect no more. The object sought in the suit, which ope in chancery, was to restrain the collection of the tax assessed for the year 1876 on the shares owned by the holders of the complainants' capital stock. Judge Baxter held complainants cutified to a decree and the relief prayed for. A decree will, therefore, be entered, authorizing the complainants to pay to the defendant, or into the Registry of the court, 40 per cent of the taxes assessed against its shareholders, in accordance with the tender heretofore made, and, when this shall be done, an injunction will issue perpetually staying the collection of the residue of said taxes. The costs of this suit will be decreed against defendant, and paid out of the funds recovered.

A BEER BALAKLAVA.

Bayard Taylor Leads the Charge of Five Hundred in Liederkranz Hall, New York Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

NEW YORK, April 8 .- Bayard Taylor was en-

Hundred is Liederkrans Hall, New York City.

Resetal Dissorts to The Tribuns.

New York, April 8.—Bayard Taylor was entertained to-night by the Germans with what they call a Commerce, and the affair was great. It was one of the large passes of the large can most aparking of his ovations. The big Liederkrans Hall was full. Beer had no more chance there than reeds before a hunricape. The most prominent object in entering the hall was the large platform with gentlemen upon it. In the centre eat Dr. Zinsser, President, and at his right the guest of the evening, Bayard Taylor, smoking a very large eigar. They were all smoking, and before the new Minister was a sparking, rapidly diffinishing glass of beer. Then came William Cullen Bryant at the President's left, with a very large and tall clay cup with a sliver lid, with a white foam making its way over the top. It was the biggest kind of a "schooner." The President had a cep that would laugh at half a gallon, and could stretch itself a little and take in the whole four quarts. From the platform, stretching all the way down the hall, were fifteen large tables, at which were easted no less than 500 gentlemen, with 500 beer-classes and 500 plates of matches, while smoke rose from 500 plates of particular the smoke rose from 500 plates of particular the proper

here yet.

THE TRIGGER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Ira Paine tried to-day New York, April 8.—Ira Paine tried to-day to kill seventy-five out of sixty pairs of birds, flying from the trap, and failed. The match was for \$250, and the attempt was similar to that of Bogardus, with the exception that Paine had ten less birds to kill. Many bets were made that Paine would not equal Bogardus. He failed to do this, also, by one bird, killing 62 out of 100 birds. The World says Paine seems to have fallen since he last shot a public bigeon match, and charges his continuous glass-ball shooting with having weakened his nerve and aim at live birds.

OHIO LEGISLATURE. OHIO LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, O., April 8.—In the House bills were introduced to authorize Sheriffs to act as detectives and their commissioning as such; to prevent foreign insurance companies doing business in Ohio from transferring suits against citizens from the State to United States Courts; to exempt apms of \$50 due for taxes from distraint or execution by the State; to amend the Liquor law so as to reduce the penalty for violations, to do away with imprisonment, and to require three convictions before a saloon can be abated as a nuisance.

In the Senate a message was received from the Governor nominating Albert Bail, of Muskingum, to be a Trustee of the Athens Asylum. A resolution was offered, and laid over to discuss, providing for the adjournment of the Assembly from April 29 to Dec. 3.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXILES.

A long-anticipated dramatic event came to pass last evening in the production of "The Exiles," two different versions of which were presented simultaneously, one—the original Boston version—at McVicker's, and that of Mr. George Fawcett Rowe at Hooley's. It Mr. George Fawcett howe at Hooley's. It is fair to expect that the rivalry between the two houses will stimulate the euriosity of our playgoers into an active support of them both, as it has unquestionably inspired in the managers an unusual degree of zeal and care in the preparation of the piece. "The Exiles" come to us with sufficient her-alding from Europe, and from Boston and elsewhere, to warrant a Western audience in anticipating a theatrical sensation of no ordinary kind. In Boston, where it was brought out for the first time in America with great pomp and splendor, it en-

sensation of no ordinary kind. In Boston, where it was brought out for the first time in America with great pomp and splendor, it enjoyed an unexampled popularity, and a similar success attended its production in Philadelphia—both of which cities are but rarely known to give "long runs" to a play. Having made such an emphatic hit in these centres of culture, it was only to be expected that some playwright would at once go to work to steal the thunder, and Mr. Rowe produced a version of the piece for the New York market. Both have been hurried on to Chicago at the earliest possible moment. As it was found not quite feasible to witness two representations in one evening,—even with the elks and reindeers which the managres kindly placed at the disposal of the critics to carry them from one theatre to the other,—we shall confine our observations first to the piece as it was presented at McVicker's.

The plot of "The Exiles" is taken from a novel by Prince Lubornisky, the collaborateurs in the dramatic construction of the work being Victorien Sardou and Eugene Nus. The central idea of the drama would seem to be to illustrate the terrible power wielded by the Russian Imporial Police, and the interest revolves around several victims of its inexorable and cruel rigor—Max de Lussieres, a wealthy young Frenchman. Count Vladimir Lanine, a Russian nobleman, the Countess Lanine, and the Count's sister, who is engaged to the Frenchman. The story may be briefly outlined. The Chief-of-Police Scheim, who is the principal figure in the drama, a man of middle age, and of commanding ability, who has risen to his position by dint of untring industry, seeks to accomplish, by an unscrupulous act of treachery, the ruin of his rival. The scene is laid in St. Petersburg and Siberia. Count Valdimir Lanine and the Countess Lanine, his wire, incur the enuity of Scheim by declining his overtures for the hand of the Countes Lanine, which wire incur the enuity of Scheim by declining his overtures for the hand of the Countess Lanine, his wire,

iles, fall upon Scheim in his own house on the night of the wedding, rescue the unwilling bride, and leave their persecutor bound and gagged, only sparing his life at her intercession. Col. Paikine, once an accomplice of the Chief, but now his bitter enemy, finds him in this predicament and fires the house, in the hope that he will be burned and the erime taid to the account of the exiles. Scheim escapes, however, although fearfully burned, and, the exiles having been recaptured, orders them all to be shot in his presence. This final act of baseness is prevented by the timely arrival of the Grand Duke, who has discovered the secret of the persecution. Scheim takes poison and dies, when the exiles are restored to liberty and bappiness through the Imperial elemency.

This story is told five acts and nine tableaux, presenting a succession of vivid pictures, and occasionally thrilling situations. The dramatic construction is good, and the leading characters are clearly defined, offering abundant scope for the abilities of the actors. Decidedly the most striking figure in the group is Scheim, a man in whose nature are combined inflexibility of nurpose, imperiousness, and unbounded ambition, with a sensitiveness that makes hus keenly alive to the knowledge that he belongs by birth to a lower caste. He is consumed by a fierce but earnest passion for a young girl of noble blood, and when he finds that she scornfully rejects his advances he resolved to win her at whatever sacrifice. Her unconcealed aversion arouses all the innate selfishness and treachery of his nature, and he pursues his purpose with a total disregard of every sentiment of honor or humanity. There is but one soft spot in his savage mature, his dominant passion for the girl, and for the gratification of winning her love he would seem canable of surrendering anything, even his love of power. It

April Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., April 8.—The recently-elec National Mayor, George'W. Bruce, was not able to qualify to-night with the rest of the new City Administration. He was taken with erysip-City Administration. He was taken with crysip-elas and congestion of the liver Saturday, and his recovery is considered doubtful. He is well known in Chicago insurance circles, from which city he removed some cight years ago, taking the Michigan State agency of the Chicago Mu-tual Life.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., April 8.—The interest in the temperance movement steadily waxes stronger and stronger, and saloon-keepers freely confess that it has greatly damaged their business. Mass-meetings are held every Sunday afternoon and evening.

SUICIDE.

Apscial Dissaich to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., April 8.—James Bryant, a convict, 73 years of age, committed suicide in his cell at the State Pentientiary this morning by cutting his throat with a case-knife, severing the jugular velu. The knife is of the kind furnished convicts for use in their cells, and had

been sharpened. Bryant was serving for bigamy, and was in poor health. only a few minutes after being discothe officer on duty and removed to

SPRINGPIELD, Ill., April 8.—Dispatches from Albany, N. Y., received to day, state that Pau F. Lemke, who suicided last night at the Le land, was a defaulter and a fugitive from tha

city. Special Disposed to The Tribuns.
GRAND RAFIDS, Mich., April 8.—John C. Mero, an old man who was embarrassed financially, committed suicide at Charlotte by taking poison Saturday night. He formerly lived at Jackson, in this State.

St. Louis, April 8.—Edward A. Deneen, aged 20, son of S. H. Deneen, Professor of Latin in McKendree College at Lebanon, Ill., shot himself twice in the head yesterday at his father's residence, and at last accounts was dying. It appears that on Saturday evening he became intoxicated, and yesterday in seeing the great distress and sorrow of his parents caused by his conduct he went to his room in a fit of remorse and put two bullets into head.

FIFTEEN-BALL POOL

The Big Billiard-Players Take to Pool for a Change—The Tournament in New York.

Special Disputch to The Pribuns.

New York, April 8.—The national pool tournament at fifteen-ball pool for the American championship and a gold medal, with \$550 in money prizes, was opened tonight with the following entries of players: Clark Wilson, J. M. Warble, Samuel Knight, A. P. Rudolphe, Cyrille Dion, Joseph Dion, William Sexton, George F. Slosson, George Frey, and Gottlieb Wahlstrome. There were present some 400 spectators, among them many Frey, and Gottlieb Wahlstrome. There were present some 400 spectators, among them many prominent men and all the leading billiard players. The tournament will last ten days. Each player will have to play a game against every other player. The opening game was played between Wilson and Warble, and was by no means brilliant, the score standing 11 games to 6, the majority out of 31 games winning. The second game was the feature of the evening, and was begun at 10:45, between Wahlstrome and Rudolphe, Wahlstrome (the Swede) being reputed the finest player in the world, though a mere boy in appearance. He won the first game in about four minutes by a score of 64 to 10, and the second by 72 to 15 in about ten minutes. The distinguishing features of the Swede's play are his perfect composure and bold, rapid play, avoiding all "safety" shots, and going in to win. The score stood: Wahlstrome, 10 games; Rudolphe, 7.

THE PELICAN. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 8.—It has been ascertained that Guatemalan agents have been in this city for some weeks attempting to blow up the steamer Yrazu, late the Pelican, sold to up the steamer Yrazu, iste the Pelican, sold to the Costa Rica Government, but the police have trustrated the scheme. Of two suspicions char-acters who boarded the steamer at the wharf one was arrested, and the other escaped with a package, believed to have contained dynamite. The prisoner was released, nothing being found against him.

Thin Sheets of Iron.—Many years ago there was sent to England from Pittsburg a letter written on a sheet made from iron, 1,000 sheets of which laid upon each other would only make one inch in thickness, the dimensions being 8 by 5% inches, or a surface of 44 inches, and weighing 60 grains, and now Pittsburg is again distinguishing herself by shipping Carboline, a deodorized extract of performs on the other side of the great waters all the good effects it has performed here, and is, without doubt, the best restorative and beautifur of the hair the world has ever produced. If performs on the other side of the great waters all the good effects it has performed here, and beautifur of the hair the world has ever produced. If performs what others only claim for their preparations. It is an elegant dressing, removes dangunf, cleans the scalp, prevents the hair from falling out, restores the hair on bald heads, restores it to its original color, makes it grow randily, will not stain the skin, contains not a particle of lead, sliver, sulphur, or other deleterious drugs. It is a natural product of the earth, containing the elements required by the hair to feed upon. A few applications will show its restorative qualities. Does not require months of continued use before you can perceive any result. It is cooling, cleanly, and too much praise cannot be bestowed unou it. For sale by all druggists.

DRESS GOODS.

West And Dry Goods House

LIANT THE DIL MARKE TION

Madison and Peoria-sts. We have just opened the fol-

Remarkable Bargain DRESS GOODS.

CASES DOUBLE WIDTH WOOL BOURETTES, good styles, dark colors; the identical goods that opened last fall at \$1.00 per yard, and

which we now offer at Thirty-five Cents! CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Same Goods at Our North Side Store

North Clark & Erie-sts.

OPENING. Chas. Gossage

& Co. ANNOUNCE THEIR

"Spring Opening" Wednesday, April 10.

State & Washington-sts.

AREND'S

Or Milk Wine. The King of Yoods. The origins only article of its kind. A deficious beverage of derruit nutritive power, grateful to the most de stomach. No other food makes blood and streng fast. It often restores health of the properties, and the stomach has been a stored to the stomach of the stored fast. The stored fast of the stor

ess in the South-French Finance -The 4 Per Cents.

The Produce Markets More Active and Lower—A Decline in Hogs and
Provisions.

General Weakness in Breadstuffs, Under Better Peace Prospects.

. FINANCIAL.

banks report the applications for dis-more numerous, but for small amounts, at the total demand for loans does not show ount more numerous, but for the constant of that the total demand for loans does not show onch improvement. This is not ordinarily an active time of the year, and business is fully up to assonable expectations. The mercantile and assurfacturing customers of the banks are doing fair legitimate trade, which creates a moderate mount of regular commercial paper. Rates are 210 per cent at the banks. New York exchange was sold between the banks at par@25c per \$1,000 remlum. The country orders for currency were noderate. The clearings were \$2,700,000.

BUSINESS IN THE SOUTH.

In New Orleans, the Times says general trade is sail, and so is the money market. New Orleans is spidly getting upon the summer basis with a porge in the vaults for which there is carcely any temand. Outside borrowers are seldom seen, and the demand from the regular trade is much more limited than is usual at this period of the

and the demand from the regular trade is much more limited than is usual at this period of the year. The Vicksburg Daily Heraid reports that the visible signs of activity on the streets and at the banks were decidedly meager, and that business affairs are a steady are. At Memphis, according to the Avalanche, there was nothing inspiriting about the canks, and, although it was the beginning of the month, the dullness was immense. Gaiveston is a trifle more active. The News says, April 2, that trade showed some improvement, mainly upon orders, although there were a few buyers operating on the spot.

The annual report of the Bank of France for 1877 shows that during the year, although specie-payments were legally suspended, the bank aid out specie to the amount of \$320,000,000. Set most of this returned to the bank, as the tock of specie on hand decreased only \$22,560, -000. The circulation of paper decreased, between

ble shows, in dollars, th	e details of the	se changes
CONTRACTOR LA COURSE CONTRACTOR		Jan. 25,
AND THE PERSON NAMED IN	1877.	1876.
One dollar each		
Four dollars each	2,508,298	5, 205, 03
Five dollars each		199,05
Ten dollars each	6,509,040	20, 027, 65
Twenty dollars each		237, 872, 96
Forty dollars each		136, 40
One hundred dollars each		48, 373, 70
Two hundred dollars each		220, 224, 60
One thousand dollars each.		6,00
Old notes	87,500	88, 60
The discounts of the b	ank were \$1,2	53, 979, 26
in the year. The aver	age amount o	f each bil
was \$180, and the avera		
Since the formal resump		

Since the formal resumption of specie payments, Jan. I, the stock of specie on hand has decreased \$14,500,000, and the imports of the precious metals are largely in excess of the exports.

THE LONDON CLEARING-HOUSE.

The refusal of the London Clearing-House banks to admit a country bank with a London office to the privileges of the Clearing-House has created some discussion in London as to the public function of the Clearing-House. The London Times declares that the perpetual wrangte as to who shall and who shall not be "clearing" bankers is a disgrace to the banking bankers is a disgrace to the banking nity of London. The Clearing-House not to be a place to which bankers are adit says, the Clearing flows out of all the Lon-anks could be expeditiously cleared up. The sands advises the outside banks to organize a members to obtain payment of the drafts on the present Clearing-House banks in a way that would soon bring them to terms.

A NEW WAT TO SELL 4 PER CENTS.

Campbell av 10 th s of west Jackson st. e

Campbell av 20 th s of west Jackson st. e

West Eighteenth place. 116 ft w of Morgan st.
ef. undivided 30 c 248,287% ft. improved,
dated April 4.

May 8, 24ft no f Nineteenth st. w f. 242100 ft.
dated April 8.

Arnold st. 100 fts of Thirtieth st. e f. 252120
ft. dated April 8.

Burlington st. 157 ft n of Eighteenth st. w f.
242100 ft. dated March 6.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS. WITHIN A RADIUS OF SI

Forty-first st. 105 ft w of Langley av, n f. 55 ft
to alleg. dated April 6.

Murray st. 200 ft n of Forty-firth st. e f. 25x
125 ft, dated April 10, 1877.

bankers is planned to subscribe for a certain amount of 4 per cent bonds, on condition that the Secretary of the Treasury is to allow these bonds to be paid for by a book entry in the form of a coin credit on bank books to the Treasury, which credit is not to be disturbed by the Government until next January. The payment of the new bonds would be secured by the deposit of other bonds. The operation is thus described:

A bank having, say, \$500,000 of United States bonds would forward them to the Treasury and subscribe for \$500,000 of the 4 per cents. It would then enter on its books to the credit of the Treasury \$500,000 coin. less ½ of 1 per cent. The bank would draw interest on the bonds deposited as well as on the 4 per cent bonds, provided it held the latter, and would also stand short of gold at 101. If the bank sold the new bonds for, say, 99 gold, it would of course lose the interest on the mew bonds, but would have the use of the gold; or it might sell the gold and use the currency, which would again put it short of gold.

RUSSIAN FINANCES.

RUSSIAN PINANCES. cent issue of 50,000,000 roubles of Russian Treasury bonds was successful. The public subscription was skillfully managed by the Russian Finance Minister. The entire loan was taken up in one day. From 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. was allowed for exclusively public subscriptions, no six in one day. From 10 s. m. to 8 pr m. was allowed for exclusively public subscriptions, no single applicant to receive more than 100, 000 roubles, and this resulted in applications for more than a fifth part of the whole issue. After 3 o'clock applications were permitted from private banks, large capitalists, and the Imperial Bank and other Government institutions themselves, and thus the whole issue was applied for. The bonds have six months to run, and bear interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum. If the exchange value of the rouble rise within the next six months, the holders of the bonds will secure more than their 4½ per cent rate of interest.

The New York Daily Bulletin says that there are now very few "bears" left, and the "short interest was never smaller. With almost every one, great and small, on the "buil side," it simply becomes a question of time when the buying

ply becomes a question of time when the buying capacity of the professional speculators will be full. The question then will be whether the public will come in. If they do not, then the game will. be to see which of the professionals can most adroitly unload on the others.

The twenty-four principal British railway companies show for 1877 an increase in their total set revenue of \$3,055,000 over 1878. At the same time the capital expenditure was increased \$75,000,000, so that the investment rank of the roads, on the whole, was not improved.

SAN PRANCISCO TREASURE EXPORTS.

The demand from Chira and the East Indies for silver was light last month, and the treasure exports from San Francisco in consequence amount.

ports from San Francisco in consequence amount-ed only to \$2,675,886.

COIN AND GREENBACKS.

Gold and allver dollars were 100%@100% in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 90%@99% cents on the dollar in color.

The rates current in New York and Chicago were:		
Sterling Sixty days.	Sight.	
C1454	489/4	
	B1172	
Germany	61134	
Holland 95%	9614	
Austria	40%	
MOPE Ay	46	
Denter & Charles Continues to the continue of	2774	
	30434	
GOVERNMENT BONDS.	400000	
United States 6s of '81 Bid.	Asked.	
	107%	
	104%	
United States 5-20s of '88, Jan. and July 1074	107%	

hope of filling in at low prices, while not a few holders despaired of making money by carrying the property longer. The bear feeling was aided by good growing weather and larger receipts here, and our early weakness was reflected back from New York, which was construed as a reason for a still further decline. The shipments reported for last week were large, but a considerable quantity of the grain had been loaded during the "winter," and only awaited the opening of the season for marine insurance. There was a good shipping demand yesterday, though some foreign limits were reduced.

The demand for staple and fancy dry goods was active, and the market again presented a steady and firm tone. Groceries were ordered freely by the city and country trade, and were generally firm at former prices. Sugars were moving freely, and were strong at Saturday's advance. Good to choice Rio coffees were also very firm. Teas continue in liberal demand at full prices. In the dried-freit and fish markets there was no changes worthy of note. Butter was dull and declining, and the same was true of cheese. Frices of oils were without change. At the decline in carbon of 14@1c reported Saturday afternoon that oil was steadily held. Bagging was quiet and steady. Leather remained dull and unsettled. Coal and wood were inactive and weak.

The demand for lumber continues active, and the market strong at recent prices. The shipments to the West are heavy, the business with the coun-BY TELEGRAPH.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

10 Westers Associated Press.

New York, April 8.—Gold quiet at 100%.]

Carrying rates, 426.

Governments closed weak.

Railroad bonds were steady.

State escurities were dull.

Stocks were somewhat irregular, but in the main frm, with the exception of St. Paul common, which, after advancing to 47%, fell off to and closed at 45%. The feature of the market in early dashings was increased activity in Lackawanna and Lake Shore, the latter rising to 60%, and the framess of Northwestern shares, the common advancing to 49 and preferred to 73. After the morning call the market subsided into deliness, and presented no particular feature beyond trading factuations, with the exception of an annusal movement in Obies, common advancing to 10%, and the preferred to 20%, upon a statement of the improving business of the road, together with a favorable proceeding to be taken by the atockholders, Committee on Organization. Prices were strong in the early afternoon, but, near the close, the break in St. Paul common, noted above, made an irregular market, the coal shares losing part of their improvement, and Onio preferred falling off %, while Northwestern, Lake Shore, Western Union, Michigan Central, Ohie common, Wabash, Union Pacific, Pacific Mall, and Chicago & Alton were frait at Fractional reaction from the highest figures of the day. The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northers Railroad increased \$51,000 for March, compared with the same month last year. Transactions were 128,000 shares, of which 21,000 were Lake Shore, 24,000 Northwestern common, 8,000 Northwestern Dreferred, 21,000 to Mich 2,000 Western Union.

Money active at 6.07. Prime mercantile paper, 445.06.

FOREIGN.
LONDON, April 8—5 p. m.—Consols, for money, 94 11-16; account, 94 13-16.
Unived States bonds—4½s. 104½; 10-40s, 108½; new 5s, 105½.
Erie, 10½; preferred, 24½; Illinois Central, 76; Pennsylvania Central, 30.
Paris, April 6.—Rentes, 109f 15c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record

Monday, April 8:

Honorest, 187 7-10 ft s of West Jackson st, e f, 30x125 ft, dated April 8.

Nebrasks st, n w cor of Loomis st, s f, 7494x 10694 ft, dated April 6.

West Jackson st, n w cor of Winchester st, s f, 3045x125 ft, dated March 23.

Larrabee st, 408 ft n of North av, e f, 2844x 80 7-10 ft, dated April 5.

West Seventaenth st, 264 ft w of Paulina st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated April 5.

North Robey st, n w cor of Evergreen st, e f, 150x150 ft, dated April 5.

Lincoln av, s e corner of Halsted st, triangle of 764x77x10656 ft, dated Jan. 15.

Campbell av, 86 7-10 ft s of West Jackson st, e

COMMERCIAL. The following were the latest quotations for

April delivery on the teading articles for two days

of the leading articles of produce in this city dur-ing the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding

time twelve months ago:

| Receipts | Shipments |
| 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877.

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city

bu oats, 4,579 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 94 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 4 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars No. 1 soft spring, 68 cars No. 2 do, 10 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected (184 wheat): 3 cars yellow corn, 122 cars high.

provisions.

Rail freights were quiet on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs on grain and 30c on other fourth-class to New York.

IN NEW YORK TESTERDAY.

April 8. Receipts: Flour, 16,027 bris; wheat, 220,050 bu; corn, 187,650 bu; oats, 34,075 bu; corn-meal, 1.326 pkgs; rye, 43,086 bu; barley, 14,300 bu; malt, 5,982 bu; pork, 410 pkgs; beef, 116 pkgs; cut meats, 3,057 pkgs; lard, 3,051 pkgs; whisky, 803 bris. kgs; whisky, 803 brls.

Exports, twenty-four hours: Flour, 15, 300 brls; wheat. 234,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bn; barley, 16,000 bu. GRAIN IN STORE IN NEW YORK.

> 4.700 3,000

The following table shows the stocks of grain in New York on the dates named: Wheat, bu 1,561,000 1,670,000 1,782,901 8,390,864 Corn, bu 567,000 499,000 1,035,634 222,140 Oats, bu 843,000 946,000 206,639 708,232 Rye, bu 85,000 108,000 206,639 708,232 Barley, bu 88,000 372,000 320,331 500,381

and sold readily to the city trade and snippers, Poultry and eggs were in fair request.

Lake freights were in good demand and firm on the easis of 2½c on corn and 3c on wheat by sall to Buffalo. Agents generally asked ½c advance on medium-sized vessels, which were relatively scarce. Room was taken for 200,000 hu corn and 15,000 hu rec.

15,000 bu rye.
Through rates by lake and canal to New York were quoted at 10c on wheat and 9½c on corn; and 11c

Through rates to Liverpool were quoted at 50@ 51c in specie per 100 lbs on grain and 57@58c on provisions

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD. following were the exports from the for Week end'g Week end'g Apr. 6, 78, Mar. 30, 78, Apr. 7, 77.

"Dot reported 52, 000 33, 680, 1, 298, 724 67, 000 20, 494, 1752, 452 1, 638, 000 1, 166, 717 105, 000 64, 000 53, 517 46, 800 6, 215 6, 804 6, 000 6, 215 6, 804 6, 8

.....12,028,259 8,200,000 17,114,648 9,905,000 WHEAT IN THE NORTHWEST. Wall & Bigelow, of Milwankee, have received epites to numerous inquiries addressed to points wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Dakota in regard to wheat prospects. The seeding is about finished all over the States named and a large increase of acreage is reported from mo and a large increase of acceage is reported from most points. About one-quarter to one-third of last year's surplus appears to be yet unmarketed, and many points prognosticate liberal deliveries by farmers during the last half of this month.

WHEAT AT ODESSA.

WHEAT AT ODESSA.

A private letter from Odessa to the house of Julian Keene, dated March 20, says:

Herewith I am sending you a statement of the Odessa grain trade. More than 300 steamers have come to us and every one of them is anxious to jake grain and leave as quick as possible. We expect to have war with Austria and England. There are here forming new regiments every day, and also the militia has been called. The Imperial Guard is expected here from San Stefano, and will at once go to the frontier of Galicia and Poland. Nobody believes here in a permanent peace.

The writer then says:

After the raising of the Black Sea blockade and the opening of river navigation, the accumulated stock of grain in store at Odessa was 400.000 tehetwerts (a tebetwert is about 514 imperial baahels). The stock soon increased to 500.000 tehetwerts: but by the last of February the large exports had decreased the stock to 00.000 tehetwerts. The pressure to load was so great as to make labor enormously dear. More than 10,000 wagons were engaged day and night for weeks in carrying grain to the port. Stoct of the orders were for spring wheat, and came from Adristic and Black Sea Poecks to 1 r 28k (a ruble is now worth 550) per peed to 1 r 28k (a ruble is now worth 550) per peed to 1 r 28k (a ruble is now worth 550) per peed to 1 r 28k (a ruble is now worth 550) per peed to 1 r 28k (a ruble is now worth 550) per peed to 1 ruble is known of the same.

GOODE RECHIVED

at Chicago Customs April 8: James H. Rice, 455 boxes window glass; Field, Leiter & Co., 4 cases

boxes window glass; Field, Leiter & Co., 4 cases hosiery; G. S. Haskell & Co., 2 cases dried flowers, etc.; Keith Brothers, 11 cases straw-hats John Molter, I case musical instruments; Barnum Brothers, 5 cases toys; Louis Reinach, I case harmonicas; John J. McGrath, I case paper-hang-ings. Collection, \$5,030.24.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was more doing in this department, but at a lower range of prices. Hogs declined about 5c per 100 hs at the Stock-Yards, and the reports from Eastern markets indicated an easy feeling there, while the depression in breadstuffs also tended to reduce prices in sympathy, though it is widely believed that the outbreak of another war in Europe would not permanently increase the demand for our pork products. There were very few buying orders on the floor, and the local trading seemed to be chiefly in transfer from May into June, at the current rates of premium for carrying. The reported shipments showed a decrease both in lard and meats.

Mass Ponk—Was moderately active under larger offerings, and deithed 12% 16 for price ported of 750 bris 5c towards the close. Sales were reported of 750 bris PROVISIONS.

| 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1877. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878 a decrease both in lard and meats.

Mass Poax—Was moderately active under larger of lerings, and delined 12% 315c per brl, but reacted 23% 5c towards the close. Sales were reported of 750 bris spot at \$9. 15: 12.000 brls seller May at \$9. 2009; 30: not 10: 500 brls seller June at \$9. 35:40.42%. Total 23, 250 brls. The market closed steadier at \$9. 15:49. 20for spot \$9. 15: seller April, \$9. 25 seller May, and \$9. 37: 40: 40 seller June.

Frime mess was quoted at \$9. 75:89. 25, and extra prime at \$7. 75:40. 50.

LARD—Was more active, but weak declining 7% 100 per 100 lbs. and reacting slightly towards the end of the session. Sales were reported of 200 tesspot at \$7.024 to \$0.00 per 100 lbs. and reacting slightly towards the end of the session. Sales were reported of 200 tesspot at \$7.024 to \$0.00 per 100 lbs. and reacting slightly towards the end of the session. Sales were reported of 200 tesspot at \$7.024 to \$0.00 per 100 lbs. and reacting slightly towards the end of the session. Sales were reported of 200 to \$1.00 per concessions. Sales were the session of the session

Tallow—Was quoted at 74(675)c for city, and 7674/c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull and unchanged. The weakness in wheat made buyers of flour hold off for lower prices, with selfers generally adhered to former quotations. The trading was chiefly local. Sales were reported of 65 bris winters at 86.75; 305 bris spring extras at 85.00(60.40; and 75 bris (150 bags) spring superfines at \$3.20. Total, 445 bris. The market closed at the following as the nominal range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, \$5.306 6.00; choice to fine spring, \$3.5060.00; fair to good spring. \$4.5065.00; bow spring, \$3.5060.00; fair to good affinesots springs, \$5.006.50; choice to fame ymmesots springs, \$6.7568.25; patent springs, \$6.506 s.50; low grade, \$2.7568.00; page, \$2.7568.25; patent springs, \$6.506 s.50; low grade, \$2.7568.20; patent springs, \$6.506 s.50; low grade, \$2.7568.00; page, \$2.7568.25; batent springs, \$6.506 s.50; low grade, \$2.7568.00; page, \$2.7568.25; batent springs, \$6.506 s.50; low grade, \$2.7568.00; page, \$2.7568.25; batent springs, \$6.506 s.50; low grade, \$2.7568.00; page, \$2.7500 s.50; choice to fame of the springs and springs springs springs springs springs. \$6.506 s.50; low grade, \$2.7568.00; page, \$2.7500 s.50; choice to fame of the springs springs springs springs. \$6.500 s.50; choice to fame of the springs springs springs springs springs springs springs springs. \$6.500 s.50; choice to fame of the springs spr

The demand for lumber continues active, and the market strong at recent prices. The shipments to the West are heavy, the business with the country naturally tributary to this market is improving, and the dealers are trading freely with each other, this latter being made necessary by the broken condition of the stock at many ards. The receipts continue small. The demand for building materials is improving, and the general market is steady, common brick baving advanced a little within the past two weeks. Wool was quiet and steady. The stock is reduced to small proportions, and probably little will be on hand at the opening of the new season. Broom-corn is rather slow and easy. Hides were steady and in moderate request. The offerings of hay were rather light, and sold readily to the city trade and shippers. Poultry and eggs were in fair request.

Short crears were services, which was sairly active, decitining %@%(c. May opened at \$1.09\\(\text{0.1}\).09\\(\text{0.1}\).00\\(\text{0.1}\).09\\(\text{0.1}\).09\(\text{0.1}\).

Mess pork closed about 10c lower, at \$0.10@0.12½ for April, \$0.15@0.17½ for May, \$0.30@0.32½ for June, and \$0.42½@0.45 for July. Sales 2,750 bris at \$0.30@0.32½ for June, and \$0.42½@0.45 for July. Sales 2,750 bris at \$0.30@0.32½ for June, and \$0.45 for July. Sales 2,50 bris at \$0.30@0.32½ for June, and \$7.00%,25 for July. Sales 250 tes at \$7.07½ for May.

Short: ribs were firmer, sales being reported of 100.000 lbs seller May at \$4.87½.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Was slow and easy. The small or-der trade continues fair, but there is not much call for large lots. Quotations for corn from first hands: Strictly green hurt. 55696c; red-tipped do, 5655c; strictly green nurs. Someoc: rea-thpeed do. Selde; green brush that will work itself, 45656; red-tipped do. 356646c; inferior brush, 36356c; crooked, 263c. BUTTER-Little that is new was developed in the market for this staple. There was a sufficiently active demand for choice and fancy grades to absorb all of demand for choice and fancy grades to absorb all of those descriptions offered, but the grades below choice continued more or less neglected. Prices ranged about as before, ruling weak, as follows: Choice to fancy creamery, 30@33c; good to choice dairy, 22@28c; medium, 15@30c; inferior to common, 7@12c; roll, 10@18c.

BAGGING—None of the features of this market were noulceably different from those heretofore noted.

noticeably different from those heretofore noted. There was a light demand, and a fairly steady set of prices: Stark, 24c: Brighton A, 23½c: Lewiston, 21½c; Otter Creek, 19½c: American, 19c: burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnles, single, 14@15c:

kits. \$1.0061. 10; George's couldsh extra. \$4.705.00; bank do. \$3.7564.00; Labrador herring, split, bris. \$6.5067.70; do, vound, bris. \$5.5066.75; do, vi-bris. \$6.5067.70; do, vi-bris. \$6.5067.70; do, vi-bris. \$6.5067.70; do, vi-bris. \$8.125; moked halibut, 7666; scaled herring, per hox. 26.

FEUITS AND NUTS—Remain quiet and unchanged. The following prices were current:

FORMICH—Dates. \$4660c; ngs. seem layers. \$6314c; doi: 10.000. \$7.500. \$1.000. \$1

on stuff. 20 to 30 ft...

paralively steady set of prices. Carbon was more active at Saturday's decline. We snote: Carbon, 110 der. test. 125(e) do Illinois. legal test, 150 der., 153(e) the client, 175 deg. test. 21cf Michigan legal test, 175(e) test. 125(e) do Illinois. legal test, 125(e) test. 125(e) do Illinois. legal test, 175(e) test. 125(e) do Illinois. legal test, 175(e) test. 125(e) do Illinois. legal test. 175(e) do Extra test. 125(e) do No. 1, 60c; bank off. 55c; Straits. Sec; miners' off. 60c; turpetitine, 35c; naphtha. deodorized, 65 gravity, 15c; gazellino, deodorized, 74 dec., 14c; gazoline, 67 dez., 20c; do No. 1, 60c; bank off. 55c; Straits. Sec; miners' off. 60c; turpetitine, 35c; naphtha. saturas. 28 deg., 35c; natural. 30 deg. 35c; natural. 35c; natural. 35c; natural. 35c; natural. 35c; natural. 35c; natural.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday.
3,823 head; same time last week, 2,891 head. There was a more than ordinarily active market, and prices were firm and higher. The receipts were fiberal, but advices from the East were encouraging, and shippers advices from the East were encouraging, and shippers took hold on a generous scale at an advance over last week's prices of 10@12% per 100 hs. In addition to the shipping demand, the local trade and feeders bought freely, and by the middle of the afternoon sellers had the satisfaction of seeing the yards cleared of stock. Sales ranged from \$2.50@1.75 for inferior grades, to \$5.00@3.20 for extra, with the bulk of the business at \$3.75@4.75 for fair to choice. The market closed firm:

closed firm:

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1, 450
1bs and upwards.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed
steers, weighing 1, 300 to 1, 450 lbs.

Good Beeves—Well-fastened steers, weighing 1, 100 to 1, 300 lbs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fatr fiesh, weighing 1,050 to 1, 290 lbs.

Butchers Stock—Poor to common steers and
common to choice cows, for city slaughter,
weighing 800 to 1, 100 lbs.

Stock Catile—Common catile, weighing 700
to 1,050 lbs.

3,0003,75

BOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday, 17,650; same time last week, 11,498. There was an October demand, both on local and Eastern account, but the supply was unexpectedly liberal, and prices eased off 5c all around. Sales ranged from \$2,7563.00 for skips, to \$3,9064.00 for extra heavy shipping lots. Closing quattions were \$3,5063.00 for light weights: \$3,4563485

ply was unexpectedly liberal, and prices cased our or all around. Sales ranged from \$2.75(38.00) for skips, to \$3.90(34.00) for extra heavy shipping lots. Closing quotations were \$3.50(34.00) for light weights; \$4.46(33.55) for mixed packing lots, and \$3.70(23.05) for fair to extra heavy shipping logs.

No. Ac. Price. No. Ac. Price. No. Ar. Price. 30...324 \$3.70 \$91...273 \$3.55 \$32...205 \$3.55 \$10...324 \$3.70 \$91...273 \$3.55 \$32...205 \$3.55 \$10...324 \$3.70 \$91...273 \$3.55 \$32...205 \$3.55 \$10...324 \$3.70 \$91...273 \$3.55 \$32...205 \$3.55 \$10...324 \$3.70 \$91...273 \$3.55 \$32...205 \$3.55 \$10...324 \$3.70 \$91...273 \$3.55 \$32...205 \$3.55 \$32...205 \$3.55 \$32...205 \$3.55 \$32...205 \$3.55 \$32...205 \$3...205 \$3.55 \$32...205 \$3.

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New York. April 8.—Bartras—Receipts 4. 200, making 9. 350 for the week, against 10. 450 last week; demand stong; market firm and active; higher figures by 4g than a week ago, and more than 8c higher than last Wednesday; exporters took 1.350 good to prime steers at 1002104; to dress 50637 lbs; balance of offerings went to the home trade; slaughterers 8628/g to dress 55637 lbs, for poor and common oxen and steers, and palit to dress 55637 lbs. for ordinary to extra steers; fat bulls mainly 83. 2564. 25 per 100 lbs, live weight dressed beef advanced 463-gc with several sales of native sides at 75635 cs; another for the week, 3, 780 quartic sides at 75635 cs; unshorn sheep, \$5. 374626. 75; pas dines weak and heavy, with asize of fair to good clipped once at \$4. 7565. 25; unshorn sheep, \$5. 374626. 75; pas dines week, against 36, 300 last week; market bregular; closed weak and heavy, with asize of fair to good clipped once at \$4. 7565. 25; unshorn sheep, \$5. 374626. 75; pas dines week, against 36, 300 last week; market very quiet at \$8. 8064. 00 per 100 lbs, live; car-load Ohlo hogs, 185 lbs, allve, at \$4.00.

57. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS. April 8.—CATTLE—Firmer; scarcely active; prime to choice shipping steers, \$4. 7566. 15; fair to good butchers, \$3. 8564. 00; cows and heifers, \$2. 90 (33. 85; feeding steers, \$3. 7594. 20; stockers, \$3. 2563. 3. 75; corn fed ferana, \$3. 3064. 15; Colorado, \$3. 756 edding steers, \$4. 7564. 20; to common to fair, \$3. 2564. 25; receipts, 1. 800.

Hoss.—Strong an etitles, \$3. 8565. 10; common to fair, \$3. 2564. 25; receipts, 1. 800.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—CATTLE—Receipts to day, 1. 630 head; total for the week, 9, 400; clipped, \$4. 0004. 80; Philadelphira, \$4. 1064. 20.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—CATTLE—Market but Hitle changed since last week; v

BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trace:

LEVERPOOL, April 8-21 a. m.—FLOUR-258@268.ed.

Wheat-Spring, 20 56@103.9d; white, 112.2d@118.7d; club, 718.5d@128.4d. Corn—New, 288; old, 278.9d@258.

Pork, 50%, Lard, 378.ed.

LIVERPOOL, April 9-1 p. m.—Lard, 378.ed. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, April 9.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat dull. MARK

LANE—Wheat rather easier. Corn quiet. Cargoes off coast-Wheat very heavy. Cargoes on passage—Wheat a shade cheaper. Fair average quality No. 2 Chicago apring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 68. 6d. Pair average quality of American miled corn for prompt shipment by sail, 2296.

258.6d. Country markets for wheat—English very dull; French steady. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the past week, 30.000.33, 500.00 cgs.

Special Disputch to The Tribung.

LIVERPOOL, April 8-11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 226.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 118.6d; No. 2, 119.

6d: No. 2, 25a.

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s; spring, No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 9s 9d; white, No. 1, 11s 7d; No. 2, 12s 2d; club. No. 1, 12s 4d; No. 2, 11s 5d. Corn-New, No. 1, 28s; Od. No. 1, 28s; No. 2, 27s 9d. Provisions-Pork. Sos. Lard. 37s 3d.

Liverrool, April 8-Listest.—Corrows—France: K.

CLOVER SEED—American, 40042s. PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 50s. P PROVINIONS—Mess pork. 50a. Prime mess best. Lard—American. 57s 6d. Bacon—Long 6d 7s 3d; short do, 28s 3d.
CHESSE—American. 50s.
TALLOW—Fine American. 50s.
Patracteus—Spirits. 7s; redned. 10a.
LINSERS OIL—77s 6d.
RESIN—Common. 5s; pale, 12a.
SPIRITS OF TURFENTINE—243 3d.
LONDOW. April 8.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 69 3d.
ASTWEEP, April 8.—PETROLEUM—27s 3d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

REW TORK. April S.—GRAIR—Whest heavy throughOut, and in most instances 16/20 per bu lower, under
free and urgent offering, closing heavily, especially
for grades under prime to choice: export demand on a
restricted sale: 06,000 bw 0. 1 Milwaukee and Minnesols spring, deliverable within ten days, at \$1.92:
67,000 bw 0. 2 Northwestern spring, at \$1.2661.27,
nearly all to arrive, and mainly at \$1.26;
8,000 bw No. Northwestern spring, special
delivery in May at \$1.254. Corn fairly active, but,
under free offerings, quoted for early delivery ident,
and, in option line, %61% per bushel lower: mixed
Western, ungraded, \$3.552.
Sec. Bye dui enterprise and the sec.
The sec. By the sec. 10, 100 but for export to Harre;
white Western, 5,000 bu, at \$364.
Fixed the sec. 10, 100 bu for export to Harre;
white Western, 5,000 bu, at \$364.
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white Western, 5,000 bu, at \$364.
Fixed the sec. 10, 100 bu for export to Harre;
white Western, 5,000 bu, at \$364.
Fixed the sec. 10, 100 bu for export to Harre;
strap prime, \$8.750.
Fixed the sec. 10, 100 bu for export to Harre;
for sec. 10, 100 bu and the sec. 10, 100 bu and

14 03.
PROVISIONS—Duil: Jobbing demand only; mess pork, \$10.50. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 44(44/4)c; clear rib sides, 54(c) bacon shoulders, 44(44/4)c; clear rib sides, 54(c) hams, 94(4)04(c). Lard—Reinned, tes, 8c. Burrar.—Choice scarce and firm; choice Western roll, 236(25c; do packed, 224/24c.
PRINOLEUS—Duil and nominal; refined, 114/c. COFFEE—Duil and easier. Rio cargoes, nominally 14

© I7c.
WHISKY—Quiet at \$1.00@1.08%.
RECRIPTS—Flour. 3.700 bris; wheat, 24,000 bu; corn.
94.000 bu; cots. 7,000 bu.
SHIFMENTS—CORN. 72,500 bu.
FREGHTS—To Liverpool quiet; cotton per steamer,
0-32d; Sour, 29 di; grain. 684d. 9-SM; flour, 29 0; grain, 5%d.

ST. Louis, April 8.—Corron—Steady; middling, icc.
FLoure, Weak; fall family, \$4.0064.15; extrs. \$4.35.

64.50; XX. \$4.9065.10; family, \$5.3063.50.
GRAIN—Wheat sharply declined; market demoralized; No. 3 red. \$1.12661.12 cmah; \$1.1061.1474;
closing at \$1.105 May; No. 4 do. \$1.0546; spring.

closing at \$1.15\(\frac{1}{2}\) May; No. 4 do. \$1.05\(\frac{1}{2}\); apring; \$1.05\(\frac{1}{2}\); \$1.05\(\frac^2\); \$1.05\(\frac{1}{2}\); \$1.05\(\frac{1}{2}\); \$1.05\(\frac{1}

60.000; cata. 20.000 bu; rye. 6.000 bu; barley. 2.000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—FLOUR—Dull; extra. 24.50

@5.00; Pennsylvania family. 86.00@6.50; Minnesota
do, 86.00@6.50; high grades and patent. 85.50@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; amber. 81.34@1.38; red. 81.31@
1.33; white, \$1.39@1.40. Corn dull; yellow. 35c; mixed
503%c cash and April; 52%c May. Oats dull; white Western. 354.85c; mixed do, 32@335c. Rye unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork. \$10.50@11.00. Beef-harma.
184.16%c. India mess beef. 23%2624c; hama, 75%65%c.
Lard firm and unchanged.
BUTTER—Steady; creamery. 32@35c; Western reserve.
20@22c.

KOOS—Demand active; Western. 10%@11c.

CHEESE—Steady; Western choice. 12@12%c.
PRIROLUM—Steady; crude. \$3%@85%c: refined, 11%c.
WHISK:—Steady; Western. \$1.07.
RECEITE—Wheat.

TOLEDO.

WHISKT-Steady; Western. \$1.07.
RECKIPTS-Wheat, 20,000 bu: corn, 12,000 bu: oata, 3,000 ba.

TOLEDO, O., April S.—Grain—The noon Board opened dull and lower, and closed firmer: No. S white Wabash, \$1.281 No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.50: extra do held at \$1.281 No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.50: extra do held at \$1.30, \$1.35 bid; amber Michigan, April, \$1.294; May, \$1.204; May, \$1.20, \$1.30; April 10.00 bid; Cloves Seed.—Frime, \$4.10.

RECEIPTS-Wheat, 24,000 bid; Corn, 12,000 bid.

BHIFMENTS-Wheat, 24,000 bid; Corn, 12,000 bid.

SHIFMENTS-Wheat, 24,000 bid; Corn, 12,000 bid.

SHIFMENTS-Wheat, 24,000 bid; Corn, 12,000 bid.

CHOURN SEED.—Mammoth, \$4.40.

CHOUNNATI, April 8.—COTTON—Quiet but steady at 106.00.

GRAIN-Wheat dell and lower; red. \$1.1056.18.

COTA STEADY, with a fair demand; 406410. Oxfa—Demand fair; market from; 286320. Ryc quiet; 006620.

Brownstons-Pork nominally unchanged; \$10.00.

Lard steady; current make, \$7.00; kettle, \$7.5067.75.

Bulk meas dull at \$3.5063.20; \$5.0065.12% and \$5.0065.12% and \$5.5065.12% and

BUTTER-Steady, with a fair demand: choice, 23@ 25c.

LINSEED OIL—Steady at 60@63c.

MILWAUKEE. April 8.—FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; opened 2c lower, and closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.17; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.10; No. 2 do, \$1.10; April, \$1.08; May, \$1.10; June, \$1.00; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.05. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 40% Oats steady; No. 2, 24%. Kye lower, No. 1, \$3%630c. Barley quiet; \$1.26. Kye lower, No. 1, \$3%630c. Barley guiet; \$1.26. Kye lower, No. 1, \$2.260 by \$1.26. Kye lower, No. 1, \$2.260 by \$1.26. Kye lower, \$1.26. Kye

RECEIPTS—Wheat, S. 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2. 800 bris; wheat, 149,000 bu.

DUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE.

S. 7564.00; family, \$4.256

.50; A No. 1, \$5.2565.50.

GRAIN-Wheat—Market easier; red, \$1.15; amber white, \$1.2061.22. Coru in fair demand; white, ase; mixed, 42c. Oats steady; white, 32c; mixed, 30c. Rys duil as 49c.

HAY—Dull at \$0.00211.50.

PROVISIONS—FOR QUIET and steady. Lard steady; fair dew and,

WEISEX-Quiet; \$1.04.

BOSTON.

GRAIN-COTA-Demand fair and market firm; mixed and yellow, 556-36c.

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BUSTALOS.

PROVISIONS—Steady:
BUFFALO, April 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—Neglected and entirely nominal. Corn tending downward; 49648c.
Oats Inquired for sparingly. Rye and barley inactive.
DEFROIT.
DEFROIT. April 8.—FLOUR—Dull and heavy.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet; extra, \$1.304; No. 1 white, \$1.28. OSWEGO, April 8.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 Mil-wastee club, \$1.35. Corn unchanged.
PRORIA, April 8.—Highwines—Dull and nominal st \$1.03.

COTTON,
GALVESTON, April S.—COTTON—Steady; middling,
10c; net receipta, 1,735 bales; salea, 1,796; exports
constwise, 1,345.

MOSILA, April S.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 10c;
net receipta, 606 bales; sales, 1,600; exports to the Continent, 3,40; constwise, 342.

CRABLESTON, April S.—COTTON—Steady; middling,
10(46)10(4c; net receipta, 565 bales; salea, 600; exports
constwise, 527.

SATANNAM, April S.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 10c;
net receipta, 1,100 bales; salea, 400; exports constwise,
507.

9%c.
Pitrssund, April 8.—Patrolkum—Quiet; cruis, \$1.584 at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined weak; 11%c. Philadelphia delivery.
Oil Citr. Pa., April 8.—Patrolkum—The marks opened steady, with sales at \$1.37%; advanced to \$1.384, declined to \$1.35, closing at \$1.37% bid. Scinments, 26, 658 bris; average, 20, 781; transactions, 173, 600.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, April &.—Business continues light win commission houses, and jobbing trade stuggish; cotten goods quiet in first hands, but prices (airly stealy; prints moving slowly, but shirtings scarce in first hands; men's wear of woolens quiet; ginghams active, and both staple and dress styles well sold up.

WILMINGTON, N.C., April 8.—SPIRITS TURPENT

Pullman Hotel Cara are run through, bets cago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving at 10:30 a. m. No other road runs Pullman or any other hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie and Chicago a—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie and Chicago.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINOY RAILBOAN
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-sta.
Ticker Offices, 50 Clargst., and 3 depots.
Trains.
Leave. Arriva. dendota & Galesburg Express. 7:25 a.m. 7:25 a.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND C KANSAS CITY & DENVER SIGRT LI Union Depot, West Side, hear Madison-at. In Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Handolp

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sa. Ties Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Shermas Hom and at depot. Leave. Antra Milwankee Express 7.55 a. m. 7.55

Depot, foot of Luke-st. and foot of Twenty-mon Ticket office. 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-scot-st.
Ticket Office, or Clark-st., southeast curse of Molph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and of Palmer Hose.

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY

Depot. corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket (1866) 65 Clark-st.. Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hots.

Leave. Arriva. BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of roe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Paimer Grand Pacific, and Depot Exposition Building

Loave Arrive

PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS & &
(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroli-sis. West and
Depart. Arriva

KANKAKEE LINE Depot foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twent

CHIOAGO & RASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAN
Ticket Offices: 77 Clark et. 87 Dearborn-st, and Dear
Corner Clipton and Carroll-sta Nashville and Florida Express 7:30 p.m. 4745 5

MISCELLANEOUS

INJECTION CADET MATHEY Seed for over all years of the physician of products for the CAYLUS perior of all dis-CAYLUS perior of the CAYLUS perior of the country of the c

RELIG

The Spring Meeti cago Pres

The Methodists A Sunday

Wendling vs. Inge Theologi PRESBY THE ANNUAL S

of the Chicago Presbyteria in the Fourth Presbyteria Rush and Superior street Kellogg, the last Moderat ing with the usual devotion found to be present: H. Harvey, Charles Elliott, A. Woodridge, W. B. D. R. Davis, D. S. Johnson Forsythe, A. H. Dean, M. Gunn, R. K. Wharton Brown, S. H. Stennsen, Dunlap, T. J. Lamont, F. C. Patton, E. H. Curs Oggel, E. N. Barrett, Thompson, G. C. Noyes, thews, W. J. Wood, W. I. Patterson, T. M. Tavis, The following Elders w

Sietsman, J. Caldwell, Teter, Thomas Goodman, Oper, J. N. Barker, W. G. ner, J. N. Barker, W. G.
rill, George Roelton, T. P.
J. McEldowney, H. T. Rice
C. Barker, J. W. Small,
Maxwell, W. Scheuerman
Fay, C. E. Elphick, E. A.
E. S. E. Cody, R. S. Rhode
The Presbytery elected
Moderator for the next six
stalled in the chair. The
elected permanent Clerk
Wharton temporary Clerk
The Rev. E. C. Ozgel, f
Grand River, Mich., was n
bytery. William Groule w
nissal to the Presbytery at
The Rev. J. McCloud wa
to Preabytary of Geneses
V Some discussion follower

weeks ago.
The Rev. Mr. Trowbridg
of the first report, and re
were made by the Rev. M.
Halsey, Prof. Patton, and
discussion was postponed

The Committee to cons
cob Post in regard to the
ance Church, of Milwauk
mending that the entire m.
Post, and the report was a
The Clerk read a com
church of Braidwood, as
amount of \$500 to carry o
matter was referred to the
on Home Missions.

A communication was re
P. Weils, of the Forty-free
plaining his reasons for re
torate. Mr. Morse, an El
stated that the financial
church caused their concu
action in the matter. The
dissolve the pastoral relatic
The call to the Rev. T
First Church of Joliet w
proved, and Mr. Gunn and
pointed a Committee on In
The Rev. Jacob Post an
to accept the call to Milw
bytery granted the request.
The Rev. C. F. Thompson

The Rev. C. F. Thompson The Rev. C. F. Thompson reports of the two Comm Representation on the tal was carried. Mr. Thompson ply to both overtures proposed the reducing the size of the Assembly and the size of the Assembly are popular, me would be filled with great marks were made in a sgentlemen.

The Rev. T. M. Gunn ment to the effect that recognized the pressing in the Assembly, it was not put the affirmative the overtifrom the Assembly.

It was moved to lay amendment on the table, lost.

The Rev. Dr. Noyes offe changing the words "press

The Rev. Dr. Noyes offe changing the words "press ducing" to "concede to t duced representation." carried, and also the origin The order of the day wa Dr. Biackburn reported fin prepare a plan for examina ministry.

Sub-committees had be tend the Theological Se and they had carefully suitions.

The Rev. Arthur Mitches the result of the examina named Curran, Cullen, McAllister, and Favard, granted to Messrs. Curran, Kearns, and McAllister, eiven a special license to tions.

The following nominatio General Assembly were the Prof. F. L. Patton, A. H. H. T. Miller, A. H. Hagge MacHatton, W. F. Woo Railton, N. Norton, R. St. S. Williams, T. F. Rice, man, T. P. Ford.

The Rev. T. M. Gunn r the installation of the Rapastorate of the First Cillows: The Rev. A. H. D. Rev. W. Young to preach A. H. Dean to deliver the exercises to be held 7:30 b. in.

MINISTERS' 1

The Baptist ministers ing at the denomination Randolph street.

The Rev. Mr. Dye, from was introduced. He spot Chicago thirty-four years but one Raptist church in as to the wisdom of estal praised God for the we wrought in the Baptist fair. Dr. D. B. Cheney said the resignation last Mo Church. It had been ref which had consuited him, to change his mind.

The Rev. Mr. Chapell, one addition by baptism a parance work.

A REAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

AD TIME TABLE DEPARTURE OF TRAINS Loave. | Arrive.

AUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, per Madison and Canal-sts. Tickes Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, Leave | Arrive ... 7:55 a. m. - 7:58p. m. . 6:cop. m.

City Ex. ... 10:00 a. m. 8:20 p. m. City Ex. ... 9:30 p. m. 6:35 a. m 4:30 p. m. 8:25 a. m tht runs to Centralia only.

N CENTRAL RAILROAD.
e-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran
inc Hotel, and at Palmer House. Leave. Arrive. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, at and Madison ats. Ticket Offices, mer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. Arrive.

7:35 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 7:40 p. m. 7:40 p. m. 7:40 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 8:00 a. m. 8:00 a. m. 7:0:20 p. m. \$ 5:40 a. m.

Depart. | Arrive. press..... 9:30 a. m. 9:00 p. m. kxpress..... 8:00 p. m. 9 300 s. m. BLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD
an Buren and Sherman ata. Ticket
Clark-st., Sherman House.
Loave. Arriva.

beanaba Negaunez, etc. 7 p. m. seckinew, Norshport, etc. 7 p. m. chigan-av. Sundays excepted. CELLANEOUS.

16 rue de la Grange, Batellera, or this paper in France.

TION CADET Me by FOUGERA, New York EY Jaed for over 2 years with great success by the physician of Paris, New York, and London AYLUS perior to all prompt care charges, relong stand-

The Methodists About to Tackle the Sunday Question.

RELIGIOUS.

The Spring Meeting of the Chi-

cago Presbytery.

Wendling vs. Ingersell--- The Baptist Theological Union.

PRESBYTERY.

THE ANNUAL SPRING MEETING

of the Chicago Presbytery was held yesterday in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, corner of Rush and Superior streets. The Rev. H. H. Kellogg, the last Moderator, opened the meeting with the usual devotional exercises.

The roll was called, and the following were found to be present: H. H. Kellogg, Leroy J. Harvey, Charles Elliott, W. H. Blackburn, J. A. Woodridge, W. B. Dawns, Jacob Post, E. R. Davis, D. S. Johnson, W. C. Young, W. Forsythe, A. H. Dean, Joseph Machatton, T. M. Gunn, R. K. Wharton, J. A. Steinhart, A. H. Hager, H. H. Lipe, J. H. Worrall, W. R. M. Gum, R. K. Wharton, J. A. Steinhart, A. H. Hager, H. H. Lipe, J. H. Worrali, W. R. Browa, S. H. Steinson, J. Maclaughlan, G. H. Duplap, T. J. Lamont, C. Chevez, N. J. Stahl, F. C. Patton, E. H. Curtis, H. T. Miller, E. C. Oggel, E. N. Barrett, J. A. French, C. S. Thompson, G. C. Noyes, D. Chark, J. T. Matthews, W. J. Wood, W. H. Van Doren, R. W.

The following Elders were also present: Ebel Sistsman, J. Calawell, Tuthill King, T. B. Carter, Thomas Goodman, O. H. Lee, A. L. Wisner, J. N. Barker, W. G. Holmes, A. H. Mernil, George Reelton, T. P. Ford, J. S. Taylor, J. McEldowney, T. T., Rice, T. W. B. Murray, W. C. Barker, J. W. Small, J. W. Beathe, James Maxwell, W. Scheuerman, Simon Read, J. E. Fay, C. E. Elphick, E. A. Allen, Alex Barnet, E. S. E. Code, R. S. Rhodes.

Fay, C. E. Elphick, E. A. Allen, Alex Barnet, E. S. E. Cody, R. S. Rhodes.

The Presbytery elected the Rev. J. H. Walker Moderator for the next six months, and was installed in the chair. The Rev. E. R. Davis was dected permanent Clerk and the Rev. Mr. Wharton temporary Clerk.

The Rev. E. C. Oegel, from the church of Grand River, Mich., was received into the Presbytery. William Groule was given letter of dismissal to the Presbytery at Montreal.

The Rev. J. McCloud was granted dismissal to Presbytery of Geneses Valley.

Some discussion followed upon the application of the Rev. J. acob Post for dismissal from the First Holland Church of this city to the Perseverance Church of Milwaukes. The matter was finally referred to a committee of three, with instructions that they consider Mr. Post's case fully and report to the Presbytery.

The Rev. Dr. Patterson read the report of a special committee favoring synodical representation, and the Rev. G. C. Noves, of Evanston, presented another report arguing for the old Presbyterian method of representation. Both reports were published in full in the Interior two weeks ago.

The Rev. Mr. Trowbridge moved the adoption

weeks ago.

The Rev. Mr. Trowbridge moved the adoption of the first report, and remarks in favor of it were made by the Rev. M. Kellogg, the Rev. D. Halsey, Prof. Patton, and Prof. Blackburn. The discussion was postponed until the afternoon

The Rev. W. R. Brown, the Rev. David Ctark, and Elder J. Edward Fay were chosen a Committee on Sessional Records. The Rev. G. C. loyes, the Rev. H. T. Miller, the Rev. T. M. Gunn, and Elders A. H. Merrill and Dr. Taylor ere appointed a Committee to Noming Committees for the ensuing year.

The Presbytery then adjourned.

The Presbytery then adjourned.

IN THE AFTERNOON
the Presbytery convened at 8 o'clock.
The Rev. Glenn Wood presented resolutions in reference to the late Rev. J. C. Duncan, and they were adopted.
The Stated Clerk read the following call: The Rev. E. C. Oggel, of the Grand Haven, Mich., church to the pastorate of the First Church at Milwaukes. Mr. Oggel and the Rev. Dr. Taylor were chosen as committee to arrange for the installation.
The call of the Rev. C. Chever to the France.

further hearing.

The Rev. Mr. Steinhardt, a German minister who had been laboring among the Germans of the city without success, asked for a traveling latter, which was given to him.

letter, which was given to him.

The Committee to consult with the Rev. Jacob Post in regard to the call to the Perseverance Church, of Milwankee, reported, recommending that the entire matter be left with Dr. Post, and the report was adopted.

The Clark read A communication from the church of Braidwood, asking for aid to the amount of \$500 to carry on the church. The matter was referred to the Standing Committee on Home Missions.

A communication was read from the Rev. E. P. Wells, of the Forty-first Street Church, explaining his reasons for resigning from the pastorate. Mr. Morse, an Elder of that church, stated that the financial difficulties of the church caused their concurrence in Mr. Wells' action in the matter. The Presbytery voted to dissolve the pastoral relation.

The call to the Rev. T. M. Gunn from the First Church of Joliet was presented and approved, and Mr. Gunn and Elder Ford were appointed a Committee on Installation.

The Rev. Jacob Post announced his decision to accept the call to Milwankee, and the Presbytery granted the request.

The Rev. C. F. Thompson moved to lay the

to accept the call to Milwaukee, and the Presbytery granted the request.

The Rev. C. F. Thompson moved to lay the reports of the two Committees on Synodical Representation on the table, and the motion was carried. Mr. Thompson then moved to reply to both overtures proposed by the Assembly to the negative.

The Rev. Arthur Mitchell was not in favor of reducing the size of the Assembly, as he thought that by large popular meetings the Church would be filled with greater enthusiasm. Remarks were made in a similar vein by other greatlemen.

marks were made in a similar vein by other gentlemen.

The Rev. T. M. Gunn proposed an amendment to the effect that while the Presbytery recognized the pressing necessity of reducing the Assembly, it was not prepared to answer in the affirmative the overtures as sent down from the Assembly.

It was moved to lay the motion and the amendment on the table, but the motion was lest.

The Rev. Dr. Noyes offered an amendment, changing the words "pressing necessity of reducing" to "concede to the demand for a reducing" to "concede to the demand for a reducing to concede to the demand for a reducing to concede to the demand for a reducing the words to pressive a plan for examining candidates for the ministry.

Sub-committees had been appointed to attend the Theological Seminary examinations,

mistry.

Sub-committees had been sppointed to atnd the Theological Seminary examinations,
d they had carefully supervised the examina-

tions.

The Rev. Arthur Mitchell made a report upon the result of the examination of the students named Curran, Cullen, Storrs, Boyd, Kearns, McAllister, and Favard. Licenses were then granted to Messrs. Curran, Cullen, Storrs, Boyd, Kearns, and McAllister, and Mr. Fayard was riven a special license to preach during vacations.

The following nominations of delegates to the General Assembly were then made: Ministers, Prof. F. L. Patton, A. H. Dean, E. N. Barrett, H. T. Miller, A. H. Harger, C. L. Thompson, J. MacHatton, W. F. Wood; Laymen, George Railton, N. Norton, R. Strong, C. J. Merritt, E. S. Williams, T. F. Rice, J. Maxwell, T. Goodman, T. P. Ford.

The Rev. T. M. Gunn reported the order for the installation of the Rev. T. M. Gunn in the pastorate of the First Church of Joliet as follows: The Rev. A. H. Dean to preside; the Rev. M. Young to preach the sermon; the Rev. A. H. Dean to deliver the charge to the people; the exercises to be held Thursday, April 18, at 7.30 c. m.

The Presbytery then adjourned.

MINISTERS' MEETINGS.

MINISTERS' MEETINGS.

THE BAPTISTS.

The Baptist ministers met yesterday morning at the denomination headquarters, No. 71 kmolph street.

The Rev. Mr. Dye, from McHenry County, was introduced. He spoke of his sojourn in Chicago thirty-four years aro, when there was but one Baptist church in the city, and a doubt at the wisdom of establishing another. He roused God for the works which He had sought in the Baptist faith in this city.

Dr. D. B. Cheney said that he had tendered his resignation last Monday to the Fourth Church. It had been referred to a committee, which had consuited him, but he saw no reason

Church. It had been referred to a committee, which had consuited him, but he saw no reason to change his mind.

The Rev. Mr. Chapell, of Evanston, reported one addition by baptism and an increase in temperance work.

Dr. Anderson had baptized nine in the past month, received four by experience and two by letter in the Second Church. For the Uni-

ersity he saw light breaking along the pathway. He had assurances from a number of wealthy men who he thought would subscribe

to the general fund.

The Rev. E. O. Taylor, of the Central Church, reported five additions by letter. He detailed a very hopeful state of affairs in his church.

Dr. Everts, of the First Church, said that he had given the hand of fellowship to seven in

The Rev. Mr. Blackburn, of Oak Park, said that everything was encouraging. The annual meeting had been held last week. They had come out of it with all bills paid, and money in the Treasury.

The Rev. Mr. Kermott, of the Halsted-Street

Church, spoke of a wonderful temperance re-vival experienced in his church. A deep religious feeling prevailed in the church and vicinity, and he hoped for great works. Improvements in the church edifice were anticipated. A basement under the church, and a renovation of the interior of the church, were about to be

made.
The Rev. Robert Allison, of the North Star Church, reported five additions by letter, and the Rev. Dr. Owens, of the University Place Church, reported three additions by letter.

The Rev. I. N. Carman, of Indianapolis, was introduced. He spoke of the German missionwork in the Hoosier Capital, and said that the impetus of that work had been imported in the person of a worker from Chicago. He spoke of the great work done among the colored people by the Rev. Moses Broil, whose church was one of the largest and the best conducted in Indi-

of the largest and the best conducted in Indiana.

The Rev. Mr. Fallis, of Utica, said that he had baptized 125 people in the past year, and forty-eight of them since Jan. 1. There were now 150 members in the church.

The Rev. Mr. Walker. of Fox Lake, Wis., was introduced. He spoke of the severe losses sustained by the removal of many influential and wealthy people of the congregation. The incomers in that part of the country were mostly Germans, who, it seemed, would ultimately outnumber the other nationalities.

The Rev. Mr. Young of Macomb, was present. He said that he had spent the Sabbath at Mendota, and he spoke very flatteringly of the work doing at that point, particularly by the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, who he said seemed to be able to reach the hearts and understandings of the people.

The Rev. Mr. Rockey, an elderly preacher from the North of England, where, he said, a preacher's life is always in danger, told of the doctrines which were hammered into the colliers in that country.

The Rev. Dr. Stowell said that he had been

doctrines which were hammered into the colliers in that country.

The Rev. Dr. Stowell said that he had been to Sparta, Wis., and found the Baptist Church at that place in straitened circumstances. Despite a beautiful location, edifice, and social surroundings, the Church was very low. They had lacked a pastor for more than a year. Now they wanted one. The saiary would be small and the work severe. The spirit of infidelity was very strong at Sparta. There was a club of infidels who every Sunday were addressed by a man—a rank infidel—who "preached" in the morning and played cards with the young men in the afternoon. Something was needed to counteract the effect of this man's work.

Mr. Blackall said that the Executive Committee of the Educational Society wanted \$1,000 to meet necessary expenses.

Upon motion, the Chair appointed the Rev. Messra. Tolman, Custis, Everts, Blackall, and Hewitt to report upon the desirableness of naving the anniversary meetings held in Chicago in 1879.

ago in 1879.

Dr. Cheney said that he had been requested to bear a message to the conference asking some action looking to the posting of notices of Sunday services in the hotels. The speaker supposed that the proposed action was an indirect attack upon the Sunday papers. He did not introduce the subject to provide a topic of discussion.

discussion.

Dr. Everts said that, without considering the Sunday-paper question, notices should be posted in the hotels. He moved the appointment of a ommittee.

The motion was carried. The Chair appointed the Rev. Messrs. Everts, Taylor, and Perrin, and the conference adjourned with prayer.

THE METHODISTS.

The Methodist ministers held their regular The Methodist ministers held their regular Monday morning meeting resterday in their room in the Book Concern Building on Washington street. Elder Willing presided.

The question for discussion was, "How shall we make our Sunday-schools efficient in the salvation of the souls of the unsaved who attend them!" upon which an essay was read by the Rev. Dr. Spencer, in which he held that music was a necessary assistant by which children were attracted to the Sabbath-school, as was also a thorough study of the Seriptures. He also adverted to the necessity of the teachers becoming acquainted with their pupils. He advocated the visits of the teachers to the homes of the children, and prayer-meetings immediately after the Sunday-school exercises were over, as emphasizing all that has been done before. The conclusion he reached was that faith in Jesus Christ was necessary to make a successful Sunday-school teacher.

The Rev. Mr. Patton spoke of the successful Sunday-school work which was going on in his church, where all the teachers had been brought to Jesus through conversation.

The Rev. Mr. Youker stated that the attendance at his Sunday-school was from 750 to 1,000, and sometimes as high as 1,100. He gave

ance at his Sunday-school was from 750 to 1,000, and sometimes as high as 1,100. He gave a brief experience of his manner of visiting. He had made 1,500 calls in ten months, through the children introducing him to the parents. He believed in the good work that was being done by the Sunday-schools, but it was powerful hard work.

hard work. Mr. Parkhurst said that he believed that for every soul converted somebody's soul had to go down to Gethsemane,—that is, that some one's heart had to bleed. He did not think that a model Superintendent or teacher was needed to carry on a successful Sunday-school, but what was wanted was real religious zeal. The most powerful work, he thought, was in the heart of the individual teachers.

The Rev. Mr. McChesney said that his experience had been that rarely any one was converted in the regular course of the Sunday-school, unless it was brought about through the efforts of the pastor and others. He alluded to the necessity of Sunday-schools but insisted upon having immediate results. A great deal of the music in the Sunday-schools in vogue nowadays was of the effervescent, hey-diddle-diddle order, and stood in the way of conversion. He thought it was a mistake to think that those who had passed through the gradations of the Sunday-school, from the infant class up, should come out converted.

The Rev. Mr. Crafts advocated the inquiry-service, both in church and Sunday-school, after the regular services and exercises.

The Rev. Dr. Edwards held that the Sunday-school was a part of the church. He did not believe in natural goodness. He believed every sinner was a backslider.

The Rev. Dr. Hatfield believed in allowing the Superintendents to control the Sunday-schools, and he did not believe in ministers interfering unnecessarily with them. He believed in holding on to good Superintendents, and not changing competent meu. The greatest amount of work and the best work was done by old Superintendents, who had charge of Sunday-schools from two to live, and even ten, years.

The Rev. Dr. Spencer wound up the discussion.

Dr. Reynolds, the red-ribbon temperacec reference the programment terester. ard work. The Rev. Mr. Parkhurst said that he believed

or her. Dr. Spencer would be the discussion.

Dr. Reynolds, the red-ribbon temperace reformer, being present, thanked the ministers for their co-operation with him in the great temperance work. He asked the ministers to pray for him for God's belp in trying to save unfortunates. He was introducing a religious work, and needed the co-operation of Christian men and women. He needed their prayers and help.

The question for next Monday's meeting will be, "What can we do, more than we are now doing, to secure a better observance of the Sabbath Day" to be opened by a paper by the Rev. Dr. Parkburst. This will open the subject of Sunday newspapers, street-cars, etc.

The meeting then adjourned.

GEORGE WENDLING. INGERSOLE DISPOSED OP.

A young man of slight figure, well-dressed. A young man of slight figure, well-dressed, and having the appearance of a young attorney not lacking in briefs, stepped upon the platform of the Tabernacle yesterday evening, and took a front seat, where with folded arms and unabashed demeanor he watched the people crowding into the vast auditorium. Occasionally he twirled the ends of a light monstache and ran his fingers through his curling dark hair, pushed back from his handsome and intelligent for while he chatted with the Rev. Arthur Ed.

pushed back from his handsome and intelligent face, while he chatted with the Rev. Arthur Edwards, who entered the hall with him. The audience would have been extraordinary in any other place, and even in the Tabernacie made a cheerful showing of upturned faces.

The usual introduction was made by Mr. Edwards, and then the Hon. George Wendling briskly advanced to the railing, and announced that he was about to speak as a business man to business men in opposition to the atheistic lectures of Col. Ingersoil. Without further preliminaries he entered into his subject, and his manner and elecution at once commanded the close attention of the audience. Nor was that attention ever lost for a moment during the lecture of unusual length. Mr. Wendling proved himself an orator of great power. He said that Nearly Killed by a Relie of Antietam.

Haberstown (Ma.) Mail.

The boy William Marshall, who was injured last week by the explosion of a shell which he picked up on the Autietam battle-field, is said to be in a very bad condition. His right hand was so terribly tom that it had to be amputated at once. The left wrist was broken, and the thumb, forefinger, and part of the next finger were amputated, and we understand that his physicians fear he will remain perfectly blind. Accidents with shells were of frequent occurrence for some years after the War in all localities where there had been a battle, and nearly always occurred in attempts to extract the powder from the shells. The accident is most remarkable from the fact that it was occasioned by a shell which had remained in the ground nearly sixteen years. MARINE NEWS.

Quite a Large Fleet of Steam and Sail Craft Off for Buffalo.

A Few Nautical Accidents, but None of a Serious Nature.

The Insurance War-More Steamboats Coming Here-Lake Freights.

GOOD-SIZED FLEET OFF FOR BELOW.
Yesterday was the busicst of the season thus far, in vessel movements, and made itself manifest to a goodly fraction of the public is the form of a jam at Wells-street bridge, which occurred last evening, and continued for nearly an hour. A fleet of about thirty vessels—steam and sall—got

feet of about thirty vessels—steam and sall—got away during the day and evening. The arrivals were also quite large, embracing about twenty craft, mostly lumber hookers from Lake Michigan ports. Among the late arrivals was the schr Minnchaba. Capt. F. A. Todd, from Chebovgan, with railroad ties, and her Master claims she is the first sall vessel to pass through the Straits bound for this port this season.

The second of the Western Transportation Company's propellers to leave this port to Baffalo was the Arabia, which started last night with 46,000 bu of corn and a quantity of package freight. The first too leave this port to Paffalo was the Arabia, which started last night with 46,000 bu of corn and a quantity of package freight. The first too leave Buffalo for this nort is the huge Commogore, which has 800 tons of merchandles on board, and is due here Thursday.

The props Dean Richmond and Newburgh, of the Union Steamboat Company, loaded yesterday and steamed out for below.

The prop Colorado, of the Commercial Line, and the Garden City, of the N. T. Company, also left for lower ports.

The props Ira H. Owen and S. C. Baldwin started for Escanda for from ore, on their first trips of the season.

Among the sail craft bound for below with grain the scason.

Among the sail craft bound for below with grain cargoes were the Anchor Line schra Allegheny and Schuylkill, and schra P. S. Marsh, Niagara, and I. N. Foster, all for Buffalo.

CANADIAN PORTS. Toronto Globe 6th: Vessels all lying in their berths still. The only sails are those of the stone "hookers" from along shore.
Sailors are coming in, but there have been no engagements that were reported. There is a prospect that men will be plenty when the time for sail

he champtoned no creed or sect, as he piaced humanity above all creeds. If Ingersoll were right, every man made his own god, Christ was an enthusiast, future reckoning a fancy, and immortality a chimer. This was an ancient belief, but it had lately been revived with such violence that it had earned the new name of lugersollism..

Important questions of political economy depend upon finding the truth or falsity of their doctrine of atheism. To carry it out logically we must transform all places of worship into warchouses, convert priests into pedagogues. By the last census there were 21,500,000 church slittings in the United States, \$554,000,000 invested in church property, and ten times as many men directly engaged in the cause of religion as were in the regular army. Any such radical changes as proposed by lingersoll should be well considered before being carried into effect. He put this phase of the lugersoll question fairly before the audience, because it directly affected vast financial interests.

In examining the doctrines of the atheist by the light of history, science, and reason, he did not intend to enter into any philosophical discussion or investigation of the great questions relating to God and Christ. All the arguments on that score were known to every charch-goer. In Ingersoll's lecture on "The Gods," he started out with a most pregnant sophism mannely: "Each nation has created a tiod." The speaker proposed to show the fallacy of the statement. Webster's Dictionary defined God as (1) an object of worship, and (2) as the—Supreme Being, creator of the universe. He sixe defined the word "idol" as an image of divinity, defined God as (2) an object of worship, and (3) are the supreme Being, creator of the universe. He sixe defined the word "idol" as an image of divinity, defined God has been imported by the supreme Being, if he had said that each nation created an idol or object of worship he would have been correct. The fallacy lay in the fact that he tow day day and the supreme Being could have been ng arrives.

No charters reported in this harbor yet. The schi No charters reported in this harbor yet. The schr J. G. Worts, belonging to Messra. Sylvester Bros. & Hickman here, has been chartered for lumber from Farry Sound to Chicago at \$1.50 per m.

It has been stated as a rumor that negotiations were in progress in some quarters to establish a carrying line for corn from Chicago to Ogdensburg, by Collingwood over the Northern Raliway to Toronto, and thence by lake to the East. A line of propellers fitted for passenger traffic would form part of the lake carriers, and it is said that the boats required have been procured. The ronte offers superior advantages for dispatch, and probably for moderate rates of freight. The certainty of the scheme, will be learned in a few days.

A Collingwood dispatch of the 5th says the sum Frances Smith, of the Collingwood Lake Superior Line of steamers, left to night at 10 for Duluth and other ports with 200 passengers and a heavy load of general freight.

At Montreal the vessels which wintered east of the city are gradually arriving in port, but those within the limits of the canal will have to remain for about another month. Lachine, connected as it is by rallway with this city, will be largely used as a terminus in the meantime for steamousts, and other crafts belonging to the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers until the canal is thrown open.

A BAD EXPERIENCE. The sehr C. G. Breed, which had been lying on a clay-bank in the lake basin for some time, was pulled off yesterday morning, after lightering a ortion of her cargo of iron-ore, and towed down t portion of her cargo of iron-ore, and towed down to South Chicago by the tag Gardner. On her arrival there the water was found to be too shallow, and she was moored after getting a half-mile up the Calumet River, her destination being the Rolling-Mills, to reach which it will be necessary to lighten her to leight feet draft. It was said that the harbor at South Chicago had been dredged so that a vessel drawing twelve and a half feet could reach the Rolling-Mills dock, but that say-so seems to have been based on a false report. Cheney was called to the chair.

The first business was the appointment of a committee to nominate officers for the Union, and suggest names to fill vacancies in the Board

MISCELLANEOUS.

BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL UNION.

last evening.

In the absence of the President the Rev. Dr.

of Trustees of the University. The following were appointed: Drs. Goodspeed, Jenny, Black-burn, Blackall, and Sheldon.

Promissory notes.
Subscription.
Wisconsin Central bonds.
O'Brien (Iowa) County bond.
Seminary building and grounds.
Cash on hand.

Total. LIABILITIES.

Bonds outstanding
Time loans
Temporary loans
Interest account

* Total

following officers:

B. Brayton.
The Board then adjourned.

Nearly Killed by a Relic of Antietam.

Total \$175,973
The Auditor reported that he had examined

the Treasurer's report and found it correct, and both reports were adopted and ordered

The Committee on Nominations reported the

President—E. Nelson Blake.

Vice-Presidents—J. W. Merrill, the Rev. D. H.

..\$ 11,400

The annual meeting of the Baptist Theologic-

NAUTICAL MISHAPS. burn, Blackall, and Sheldon.

The Committee retired at once, and during its absence the Secretary of the Board of Trustees reported, reviewing the history of the Union the past year, which was adopted with some slight revision.

The report of the Treasurer of the Union, the Rev. Edward Goodman, was next read. The following is a brief abstract of the report:

General purposes.

\$ 13,957

Coal account.

\$ 598

Term bills

\$ 309

Rert.

\$ 14,722

Various loans.

\$ 1990

Cash on hand April 19, 1878

BUFFALO. Saturday's papers had the following:
The prop Fountain City was fitting out Saturday.
The Union Steamboat Company will send out
their boats in the following order next week:

their boats in the following order next week:
Cortege, Haverly, Fisk, and Gould.
The schr Morning Light, which has lain in port
all winter, is bagging and unloading her cargo of
oats at Central Wharf, and disposing of them to
different parties.
Capt. James T. Kinney leaves Monday for Erle
to fit out the schr George W. Holt, when he goes
to Cleveland to take on a cargo of pig iron for Chicago at 60c per ton. to Cleveland to take on a cargo of pig non-ty-cargo at 60c per ton.

Seamen's wages, \$1.00 per day.

The Western Transportation Company's prop Montana, Capt. J. H. Disset, will leave on Monday or Tuesday for Chicago and intermediate ports, and the prop Fountain City, Capt. Gibson, or Thursday or Saturday.

THE STEAMER METROPOLIS. The sidewheel stmr Metropolis, now undergoing extensive repairs at Ashtabula, O., will arrive here about the 21st inst., and will ply between this port and South Haven, making tri-weekly trips un-til the fruit season opens, when she will ran daily. The Metropolis will carry both passengers and freight, and, if she does well during this season, she will be continued on the route next year. She is owned by heirs at Kingston, O., and Messrs. Lawler and Asher will act as agents here for her.

LAKE FREIGHTS. The lake freight market was quiet and firm—or account of the smaller supply of vessels—at 2% for corn and 3c for wheat to Buffaio. There was for corn and 3s for wheat to Buffalo. There was considerable inquiry, but nearly all the room reported was taken Saturday evening. The schr E. Kelley takes corn to Buffalo at 24c. The prop Philadelphia and schrs Allegheny and Schuykill, corn and rye through via Erie. The Mongaugon, corn to Collingwood. Total, 15,000 bu rye and 200,000-bu corn, including small lots for steamers. Cooley.

Secretary—The Rev. Dr. A. Owen.

The Committee also recommended that E.

Nelson Blake, C. N. Holden, Dr. W. W. Everts,

Nelson Blake, C. N. Holden, Dr. W. W. Everts, and L. P. Scroggin, be appointed to fill vacancies in the Executive Committee; and that the Rev. J. W. Curtis, E. C. Atkins, Indianapolis; E. B. Day, Peoria; C. R. Blackall, Chicago, be added to the Board of Trustees to fill vacancles. The report was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The Union was then addressed by Dr. Cheney, Dr. Northup, Dr. Owen, and others, and the meeting adjourned.

After the adjournment of the Union the new Board of Trustees met and organized by electing the following officers:

President—D. B. Cheney. ERIE. ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., April 8,—Arrivals—Prop Raleigh, schr Augustus Ford.

The schr George W. Holt fitted out to-day. She takes on a cargo of pig-iron at Cleveland for Chicago at 60 cents per ton.

The prop Wissahickon was the first Anchor Line boat out this season. She left for Chicago to-night.

Presideal—D. B. Cheney.
Vice-President—E. Nelson Blake.
Secretary—The Rev. D. A. Owen.
Treasurer—Edward Goodman.
Auditor—S. A. Scribner.
Executive Committee—C. R. Blackall, L. P.
Seroggin, Dr. W. W. Everts, D. Henry Sheldon, J.
K. Buris, C. N. Holden, G. L. Smalley, and W.
B. Brayton. THE CANAL.

BRIDGEFORT, April 8.—Arrived—Montauk, Lockport, 1,325 bris flour; First National, Bird's Ridge, 6,300 bu corn; Brilliant, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Neptune, Ottawa, 5,700 bu corn; Tempest, Ottawa, 6,200 bu corn; Peerless, Ottawa, 4,860 bu corn; E. S. Easton, Chillicothe, 1,000 bu corn, 5,375 bu rye; Pallas, Chillicothe, 3,950 bu corn, 650 bu rye. At a meeting of the Fourth Baptist Church, held last evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

THE GOODRICH LINES. were unanimously adopted:

WHENEAS, Our pastor, the Rev. D. B. Cheney,
D. D., has tendered his resignation of the Fourth
Baptist Church, Chicago; and,
WHENEAS, The Church is deeply indebted for its
present condition of peace, prosperity, and efficiency to the wisdom, prudence, and godly example of
the pastor; therefore,
Resolved, That the Church accept his resignation
with sincere and unleigned sorrow.

Resolved, That we recognize in Dr. Cheney a
sound, able, and faithful preacher of the Gospel,
and a good minister of Jesus Christ; a man of
large practical wisdom, and a pastor who deserves
and possesses our entire confidence and warm
affection, and the memory of whose labors of love
smong us we shall always cherish. God bless our
pastor and his family. All the Goodrich Transportation Company's lines will be in full operation by Thursday. The stmr Chicago leaves here Wednesday morning, and the Sheboygan—which has been strengthened by new arches and completely overhauled—will leave here on Thursday, thus forming a daily line, as usual.

THE INSURANCE WAR. Marine insurance agents here were writing grain cargoes to Buffalo at 15 cants per \$100 net, yesterday, and it was said 10 cents would soon be the raling figure. The war zoes on apace, and it will not be surprising to hear of agents paying shippers a premium for the privilege of writing risks on their cargoes. FIRST AT HANCOCK.

A dispatch received here yesterday announced that the stmr Manistee arrived at Hancock, Mich., Saturday, at 1 p. m., and left for the north shore at midnight. STILL ANOTHER.

The stmr Flora is announced to come here as an excursion boat June 1, and Mesers. Baby & Co. are to run her. She is well adapted for the business, and will no doubt become popular.

NAVIGATION NOTES. Cuicaco.—The steam-targe Colm Campbell was fitting out yesterday....The prop Hurd came out of Miller Bros.' dry-dock last evening....When the solar Golden Fleece leaves Miller Bros.' ship-yard she will rate A 2 ...The sehrs P. S. Marsh and J. W. Doane shipped

neamen yesterday at \$1.50 per day....
The steam barges Tempest and T. W. Smook are engaged in the lumber trade between Whitehall and this port... The V. O. T. Company yesterday contracted with a Erm for 5, 000 tons of bituminous coal at \$4.33 per ton, which quantity they will burn on their ten tags this season... Capt. Salcom Stalker, of the new schr Marian W. Page, and Capt. Hames Bissell, of the schr Harvey Bissell, arrived here yesterday, and commenced to fit out their vessels...—The prop Russis left Cleveland Saturday evening for Chicago... Capt. Hen Wikins will be in command of the stmr India this season, and Capt. Murch of the Winslow.... The yacht Nomad is being fitted up at Cleveland for the season, and her owners and their friends intend taking an extended trip when the weather becomes warmer.

PORT HUBON. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Pont Hunon, Mich., April 8.—The prop Commodore passed up this evening; also the tag Satellite, with baryes. Nothing has passed down today. Wind east, gentle.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following are the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-four ending at 10 o'clock last night:

Assiyata—Solv Minnehaha. Cheboygia. railroad ties. Market; schr Kate Lyona, Muskegon. Jumber, Kinzie street; schr Rouse Simmona, Manistee, lumber, Jackson street; schr William Smith. South Haven. Jumber.—; schr North Star. Pentwater; sängles. Achtand svenue; schr S. Bates, White Laze, sibbs. Achtand svenue; schr S. Bates, White Laze, sibbs. Jumber. Pranktin dock; schr Morrials Star. d. Haven. Jumber. Schr. Jumber. Ju PORT OF CHICAGO.

ASSESSMENTS.

A Talk Between Mr. Derickson and the Finance Committee.

Evils and Iniquities of the Present System --- City Certificates, Warrants, Etc.

The Mayor, Comptroller, Ald. Pearsons Throop, Rosenberg, and Schweisthal, of the Finance Committee, and the Hon. R. P. Derickson, had a talk yesterday afternoon at the City-Hall about the proposed full cash value assessment and the financial situation. By way of a starter,
Ald. Rosenberg asked what the Citizens' As-

sociation recommended.

Mr. Derickson replied that they had not agreed definitely upon anything, but would probably take action this week. He was not present as its representative, but by invitation of the Chairman of the Finance Committee (Pearsons). He wished to talk on the question of assessments, but the subject was so compre-

Aid. Rosenberg couldn't see what the Finance Committee had to do with the assessment. Mr. Derickson said it had a practical bearing

on the financial condition of the city. Ald Rosenberg desired to see a change, since the assessment had been unjust for ten years. One man's real estate was assessed at 10 per cent, another's at 50, another's at 66, and another's not at all; and the same was true of personal property.

Mr. Derickson remarked that, if the change

was made to a fair cash value assessment, there would be something like a fair assessment, and the question of finance would take care of itself, because the assessment would show such an income that the city would have no difficulty in funding its floating indebte THE CERTIFICATES. Ald. Schweisthal asked if he considered the

present certificates, drawn against specific appropriations, a floating indebtedness.

Mr. Derickson answered in the affirmative.

The Corporation Counsel, he knew, differed from him, but he could not view it in any other light Ald. Schweisthal—it is a mortgage against

the appropriation, secured by it.

Mr. Derickson—The whole appropriation is an asset, a bill receivable, and the certificates are a bill payable; one offsets the other. Ald. Pearsons inquired if Mr. Derickson's point was, if the assessment was made upon point was, if the assessment was made upon the full value of the property, the bonded indebtedness of the city could be increased.

Mr. Derickson replied that if the valuation was raised, say to 75 or 80 per cent of the actual cash value, the value of property in the State would be increased to \$2,000,000,000, and of that in Chicago to at least \$320,000,000; and the city could then issue \$2,700,000 bonds, or could take up the floating indebtedness, or the money could be put to temporary use, as the Council desired.

Comptroller Farwell—We would be within the limit whether we funded it, or put it into bonded debt, or issued certificates from year to year.

Mr. Derickson—It would legalize the system

bonded debt, or issued certificates from year to year.

Mr. Derickson—It would legalize the system you have been practicing.

Ald. Throop asked if other parts of the State would follow if the addition was made here.

Mr. Derickson couldn't say positively, of course, but had no doubt of it when the people saw the justice of it. He then proceeded to explain how utterly absurd and inconsistent

THE PRESENT SYSTEM

was. The State Board of Equalization resolved, when he was a member of it, that in its opinion the assessment of the real and personal property in the State was 60 per cent of its cash value. On this basis, Cook County, on realty, as assessed originally, stood at 33 per cent, Lake 40, Warren 73, Boode 81, Sangamon 83, De Kalb 82, Effingham 40, Carroll 45, Lozan 90, Bureau 23, Green 24, Stark 80. These variations resulted from the ignoring by Assessors of the rule laid down by the law—that property should he assessed at its fair cash value.

Ald. Throop desired to know how those figures were arrived at.

Mr. Derickson—By taking the additions necessary to make up the 60 per cent, Cook County had added to the personal property that year 82 per cent, and 82 less 33, the original assessment, would make within a fraction of 60 per cent. On town and city lots Cook stood on the same basis originally, 38 per cent of the cash value, DuPage 110, Boone 110, Winnebago 124,—thus showing the absurdity of the figure fixed by the State Board, because no county in the State would certainly go above 100 per cent,—Bureau 30, Ford 98, Iroquois 100, Marshall 103, McDonough 120, Greene 32. The whole system was an absurdity from beginning to end, and he said that after an experience of four years in the Board. If the Assessors has grown into the labit of adopting a rule for themselves. One assessed the property in his county at 25 per cent, another at 40, another at 42, and another at 96.

Aid. Pearsons asked what could have been the object in making 32 per cent and 96 per cent.

Mr. Derickson replied that the 96 per cent man w

wanted to make himself popular with his neighbors.

The Mayor said the only thing to be done was to have the Assessors adhere to the law.

Mr. Derickson echoed that The Termine and Times had carried that the recommendation of a full cash-value assessment was an effort to CRECUNYENT THE CONSTITUTION.

If the Assessors conformed to the Constitution and the law, justice would be done. He had examined into the matter, and found that in some counties real estate sold for within 8 per cent of its assessed value, and in some cities outside of Cook County that the cash value of the personal property alone was equal to the assessed value of all the property, personal and real. In Hamilton County it was found that the horses were worth more than the entire assessed value of the personal property; in Kane County, that was true of cows. Even after the additions of the State Board there were variations, in many instances, of 100 per cent. Horses in Cook would stand assessed at \$80, in adjoining counties at \$86; mules in Chicago at \$114, in McHenry \$36, in Kankakee \$32. These variations ran through the entire State.

The Mayor mentioned one firm in Chicago whose inventory showed their stock was worth \$37,000, yet they were assessed at only \$30,000.

Mr. Derickson remarked that, out of 70,000

oters in Cook County, not over 25,000 paid axes of any kind.
Ald. Rosenberg said his information was that there were but 15,000 in 60,000.
Mr. Derickson said the number couldn't be there were but 15,000 in 60,000.

Mr. Derickson said the number couldn't be demonstrated mathematically, but, after spending some days in figuring, he came to the conclusion that there were about 40,000 taxpayers in the county. Taking out the non-residents and the women, left about 25,000. If uniformity in the assessments could be brought about it would be a great boon to the county, and Chicago could get more measy.

The Mayor said that, outside of providing legal means to anticipate the taxes, it would adjust the burdens of the public expense equitably. Taxpayers, as a rule, would not pay as large a portion as now.

Aid. Throop asked, if a fair assessment was made, whether the State Board would not be useless.

Ald. Throop seked, if a fair assessment was made, whother the State Board would not be uscless.

Mr. Derickson said "Yes."

Ald. Throop went on to say that the low assessment was

A TRAMENDOUS BLOW AT CHTCAGO.

The full cost value would make the State tax larger, but it would be better to pay it than have the stigma upon the city, because enough capital would flow in to make up the difference.

Mr. Derickson remarked that the trouble was to get the ordinary man to understand the advantages of the full cush assessment. He mentioned an instance. A neighbor's property was assessed at \$1,100, when, compared with those around him, the amount should not have been more than \$650. He told him he was assessed too high, and to go to the Assessor asked him how much his property was worth. "One thousand five hundred dollars," said he. "Why, you are only assessed at \$1,100," said the Assessor; and the man went away satisfied, no doubt convinced that he (Derickson) was trying to trick him.

The Mayor said the smail taxpayers would be benefited by the change, since they now paid largely in excess of their proportion on account of their making honest returns.

WARRANTS.

The matter of warrants was then touched on, Mr. Derickson saying that he didn't believe Chicago would ever issue paper through its properly authorized agents for value received, and default in its payment. If the taxes were not collected, however, in his opinion, the warrants would not be paid eventually. The city would never repudiate a dollar where the money was borrowed and used for corporate purposes. The people would not sanction repudiation for a moment.

Mr. Derickson remarked that if it went shoroad that Chicago would not pay, the response would not be like that which came when the city cried for hely, but such an one as would make its citizens hupt their holes and pull them in after them.

Ald. Rosenberg understood it was the general bellef all over the country that Chicago

Ald. Rosenberg understood it was the general belief all over the country that Chicago would not pay.

Mr. Derickson—Yes, and it is hurting Chicago more than the people are aware of.

After some further talk, during which the Mayor said that the takes would have to be anticipated at an expense of 25 per cent by the issue of scrip, instead of 6 as under the previous system, it was decided that an effort should be made to have the County Clerk call the Assessors before him, and to have Judge Wallace instruct them in the law, and tell them what the consequences will be if they do not make a fair assessment.

As to the market value of the scrip soon to be issued. Comptroller Farwell says it will be fixed by the decision of Judge Blodgett in the injunction case. There will, under any circumstances, be a discount, because purchasers must make interest, and this shaving, the Mayor says, employes must submit to, since there is no help for it. Interest-bearing warrants cannot be issued.

Madison, Wis., April 8.—When the raid commenced on illicit distillers by Gen. Bristow. the distillery at Middleton, near this city, was the first one seized. The owners and those connected with the frauds escaped with light penalties, notable among others being Samuel Rindskopf, of Milwaukee, who received one Rindskopf, of Milwaukee, who received one day's imprisonment under charge of a United States Marshal at the Park Hotel. I am credably informed that this case will be reopened the 1st of June, and other parties not punished at the time will come in for a share of punishment, which is likely to be more effective than at the first trial. The United States Government has had an expert attorney here looking up the case, and he has accured evidence implicating several parties not heretofore suspected of complicity with the Whisky Ring.

FROM ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Mr. John Stiff, of Scio, Oregon, writes that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured his wife of catarrh, bronchitis, and asthma, after she had been pronounced incurable by physicians. For nearly a quarter of a century Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has been acknowledged as the favorite medicine for cold in the head, ozena, and catarrh, while many physicians use it constantly in their practice, depending wholly upon it in this class of affections. We have only space for a few of the many thousand names of those cured whose letters are on file in Dr. Pierce's office, at the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

office, at the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.
The following are among them:
E. L. Stewart, Carmi, Ill.; R. L. Harper,
Anderson, S. C.; J. M. Howard, Choctaw
Agency, Miss.; Allen Wood, Cuba, La.; Theodore Jones, Cherry Point City, Ill.; W. S.
Stamps, Connarge, Texas; Robt. Martin, Brady,
Pa.; Sr. Directress St. Benedict's Academy, St.
Mary's Pa.; Samuel D. Remick, Rockport,
Mose, These J. Bishop, 284 Thisteanth, Steept Mass.; Thos. J. Bishop, 284 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chas. Q. Anderson, Brook-Brooklyn, N. 1.; Chas. Q. Anderson, Brook-ville, Pa.; A. P. Jones, Ringgold, La., says, "The remedy is a godsend to the afflicted." Kate T. Wardner, Ravenswood, W. Va., says, "I owe my life to the remedy." For further particulars see Dr. Pierce's Memorandum Book,

which is given away by druggists. AMUSEMENTS.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

Everything in perfection for the production of the original version of the EXILES!

AT AT M'VICKER'S THEATRE. 23 Dramatic Artists—150 Auxillaries? Magnificent Scenie Effects! Elaborate Costumes! Wonderful Con-figgration! Team of Keindeer! Dog Teams! Every Night. Wednesday and Saturday Matinee. Evening Prices—25, 50, 75c, and \$1.00. Matinee Prices—25 and 80 cts.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. NSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS of the NEW YOR VERSION of the reigning Parisian Sensation,

THE EXILES! Every Tableau encored and applauded to the echo, and UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED A PALPABLE HIT!

The Spiendid and Novel Scenic Effects, the great spow Scene, with sleds drawn by Siberian Dogs and steindeer, and the unapproachable cast, direct from the Brondway Theatre, New York, received with rap-ure and enthusiastic appliance. Matinces Wednesday and Saturday at 2 p. m. NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. A. HAMLIN.....

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GRAND PRE-EMINENT SUCCESS.

The only Vaudeville Theatre in the city.

First time of the great sensation. First time of the great sensation,

LIFE IN THE SOUTH.

FULL CORPS OF JUBILER SINGERS.

Clara Morris.
M. Austin.
Parker Sisters,
Martha Wren,
G. A. Carroll Grand Matinee to-day.
Bemember, Grand Matinee to-day.
Box Office open all day,
Box Office open all day,

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

HAVERLY. (Late Adelphi.)
Proprietor and Many
Last Week of the Gorgeous Success. Last Week of the Gorgaeus Success,

TRIP TO THE MCON!
Stars of the World Dameers, M'lles De Rose, Palindino,
Cord, Mons, Arnold Krulfy, 24 Corynhees, 24 Secondas,
Mammoth Gorge de Bailett. California Theatre Comparton Hill, Managers of the California Theatre, San
Francisco, Incituding the Prominent Artists. Alice Harrison, Gracele Plaistend, T. W. Kneue, W. A. Mastayer,
Lewis Harrison, Marion Singre.

Matiness Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:20,
Next Monday—The Spectacular "Deluge"—Glowing
Wonder.

BASE BALL.

THE CHICAGO BALL CLUB. The annual sale of Season Seats will begin TUESDAY, April 9,

at 10 a. m., at Room 4, 166 Randolph-st.
A. G. SPALDING, Secretary.

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

YOUR IT READ AND HEED MAIR WHAT FOLLOWS.

CENTRAL NEWS.

and Longevity demand it, the customs of social life require it. The matter is of great importance in

passing eroun of glory, and for the loss of it there is no compensation.

CULTIVATE YOUR HAIR.-For by no

Yale, is the most parfect preparation for preserving and beautifying the hair.

Bestdes being the best hair dressing ever produced, Lyon's Kathairon will positively prevent grayness, and will re-atore new hair to bald heads, if the most and follows are not destroyed.

It actually performs these seeming min

A FAIR SPECIMEN.

I had been entirely hald for soveral years, con-stitutional, I suppose. I used a few bottles of Kathairon, and, to my great surprise, I have a thick

growth of young hair.
COL. JOHN L. DORRANCE, U. S. A. In every important respect the Kathairan is absolutely incomparable. It is unequaled

1. To Cure Bailness.

2. To Restore Gray Hair.

3. To Remove Dandruff.

4. To Dress and Beautify the Hair.

BEAR IN MIND .- The Ratheiron is no sticky paste of sulphur and sugar-of-lead, to paint and daub the hair and paralyze the brain. It is a pure and limpid vegetable lotion, intended to restore the hair by natural growth and reinvigoration. It is splendidly perfumed, and the most delightful toilet dressing known. No lady's or gentleman's tellet outfit is complete without Lyon's Tables.

AT OUR

POPULAR

Children's School Hats, Trimmed Good Flowers and Novelties.

MEDCHEDIC M TIDOITIES.

BOOTS AND SHOES. SHALL CONTINUE THE SALE OF ADIES'

\$4.00 Oil Goat Button for \$3.25 \$5.00 Fine Straight Goat Button for \$3.75 \$4.00 Fine Straight Goat Side-line for \$3.50 \$4.00 Fine Fighle Goat Button and \$3.00 Side Lace for \$3.00 for \$4.00 Fine Kid Button and Side Lace for \$4.00 for \$4.00 Fine Kid Button and Side Lace \$4.00 And a GREAT VARIETY of PLAIN and FANOY SLIPPERS and TIES CHEAP. M. WHEELER & CO., 74 E. Madison-st.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. AMERICAN LINE.

Philadelphia and Liverpool. The only transatiantic line sailing under the Ame can Flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelph and Wednesday from Liverpool. RED STAR LINE,

Carrying the Beigian and United States mails. Sailing every twelve days, alternately from PHILADELPHIA and NEW YORK. DIRECT and ONLY to ANTWELL. Drafts in amounts to suit. FIRE WRIGHT & SONS, Gen'l Agents, HD East Randolph-st., Chicago. W. E. LAWRENCE, Menager. STATE LINE.

NFW YORK TO GLASGOW. LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN.
BELFAST. LONDONDERRY and the Paris Exposition
STATE OF NEVADO.
Thursday. April 18
First cabin 855 and 870. according to accommodations. Return tickets at reduced rates, currancy, Second Cabin, 840. Beturn tickets at reduced rates, currancy, Second Cabin, 840. Beturn tickets at reduced rates. Sterage, \$36. Apply to AUSTIN. BALDWIN & CO., General Agents.

J. WARRACK, Manager.
124 Washington-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS New York and Glasgow.
DEVONIA. April 6, 7 a m | CALFETA, April 20, 3am
ANCHORIA. April 8, 7 a m | CALFETA, April 20, 3am
ANCHORIA. April 8, 2pm | ROLIVIA. April 27, 2 pm
AUSTLIA. April 9, 11 am | ALSATIA. April 24, noon
Cabins, 265 to 5-0. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
END DERSON BROTHERS, 90 Washington-R.

North German Lloyd. The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Fier, foot of Third street, Hoboken Rates of Dasage—From New York to Southampton London Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; secon cabin, \$60, gold; steerage, \$30 currency. For freight and passage apply to \$30wHng Green, New York.

INMAN LINE.

United States and Royal Mail Steamers.

New York to Liverpool via Queenstown.

THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

F. C. BEOWN, Gen. Western Agent, 32 South Clarkest.

Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland for sale. CUNARD MAIL LINE. Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices. Apply 4t Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. P. H. DU VISANET. General Western Azent.



BIRDS Imported CANARDES, Tainens Parrote, and other Pancy Birds. Parrote, and other Pancy Birds. Parrote Range Minds. Tainens France, 157 Charlest. Tainens Tainens Materials, &c.

Exposition Building, foot of Mon-dices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, a Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. Arrive.

8:50a. m. | 550a. m. | 6:40 p. m.

INCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Air-Line and Kokomo Line.) linton and Carroli-ats. West State ANKAKEE LINE

8 Atch Er *10:15 a m. 4:00 p m. 5:100 p m. 5:100 p m. 10:35 a m. THEN ILLINOIS BAILBOAN
Danville House
Danville Floure
Danville Floure
Clinton and Carroli-sis.
Leave. Arrive

DRICH'S STEAMERS.

Date of the weekly on the state of the

RIPTION FREE. ne of Nervous Dablity, wan be whole train of gloomy atte has the ingredients. Address Wast Elizh-st., Cincinnati. tis Jeffreye-Lewis, Miss Ada Gilman, Miss tiy Rizi, Miss Adelaide Cherrie, and Fred D. rd, of the Broadway Theatre "Exile" Comp, are at the Sherman House.

meeting of the telegraphers held yesterday on, resolutions were adopted expressing at the death of John J. Powers, the oper he committed suicide Saturday. r who committed suicide Saturday.

The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were
2,424.99. Retail liquor-dealers and others who
subjected to the payment of special taxes to
cle Sam will do well to remember that such beme due on the lat prox.

The Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons
it last evening in the Grand Pacific Hotel. Dr.
ford presided. Dr. Dyas read a paper on 'Alintation." Dr. E. Warren Sawyer read a paper
"New Obstetric Forceps."

issing: Anna Raudler. 16 years of age, of No. Barber street. She is described as of medium that and build, gray eyes, light, hair, florid com-tion, and was dressed in a black dress and us, velvet hat, and gray scarf.

que, velvet hat, and gray scarf.

strick Fleming, driver of one of the Fire Detment supply wagons, while engaged vesterday

rmoon in loading his wagon with coal, accitailly fell, and, the team becoming frightened,

over him, crushing one leg quite badly.

wher Redfield, the alleged defaulting ex-Pres
tof the Tarrytown National Bank, still lin
in jail. An officer armed with the necessary

ers for his removal to the scene of his alleged

ne is expected here to-day or to-morrow.

man who for some days past has been confined as Armory was yesterday pronounced insane he County Physician. A bunch of keys in his ression has attached a tag bearing the superption. "E. A. Rudd, Clifton House, Law-blook, "E. "; and this is the only clew to his tity. He had about him a gold watch and a name of valuables.

and a number of valuables. It is a first process of the Public Library met yester-moon, and went through the routine busi-auditing bills and examining claims for the the different committees. An amenda the by-laws, proposed by Dr. Walker, was imposing an additional fine of 25 cents book was detained long enough to make any to send for it. The object of this was observed the expenses of car fare, etc. to send for it. The object of this was fray the expenses of ear fare, etc.
ers of the Chicago Soldiers' and Citiy Association met last night in the pera-House and listened to a suppleoort from the Locating Committee, members gave in their names, and a donations were acknowledged. The camatic Company offered to give some ats for the benefit of the colony, and ted for Friday and Saturday evenings.

on his way to washington.

Local Committee on the National TemperSociety anniversary met in Lover Farwell
esterday. F. W. Porter was appointed perit Secretary, and F. F. Elmendorff elected
metric Chairman. It was moved that three
inary mass-meetings should be held on the
gprevious to the Convention. The follownumittees were appointed: Committee on
A. Paxton, the Rev. W. W. Evarts, E. S.
Mrs. O. P. Kelley, Committee on Enterent—Mrs. A. P. Kelley, Mrs. M. A. CumMrs. J. A. Kanouse, Miss L. F. Kimball,
ittee on Music—T. P. Rumsey, F. W. PorMosher.

andesvered to commit suicide at Burke's Hotel by taking a mixture of morphia and staychnia, had so far recovered by daylight that he was sent to the County Hospital. The manner in which this unfortunate follow's life was saved is worthy of recognition. Dr. Charles W. Purdy remained steadily at his bedside for over seven hours, and was aided in the herculean task of bringing back to consciousness a patient in convulsions with strychnis by Officers Fitzpatrick, Parker, and Sheppard. The proprietors of the hotel lent all the assistance possible, and for the willingness of these persons alone Kaufmann's friends should return unbounded thanks. It was a veritable case of "dead returned to life." mann's friends should return unbounded thanks. It was a veritable case of "dead returned to life." The Farragut Boat Club held its semi-annual meeting last night at the Palmer House, President Jenkins in the chair. Secretary Porter and Treasurer Murison read their reports of the past half-year. The receipts of that time, according to Mr. Murison, were \$1,300. Other reports of less importance were read and accepted. Nine applications for membership were presented, and action postponed under the rules, and Messrs. G. W. Kretzinger and Joseph Kretzinger were elected to active membership, Capt. H. O. Downs made a report to the effect that all the club boats had been put in good condition, and that the new four-cared shell now building by Waters & Son would be here about May 1. A resolution was passed ratifying the action of the Executive Board in issuing bonds. The same resolution established a sinking fund for the canceling of the bonds, as many each year as is consistent with the finances of the corporation. The plans for the new-boat-house, which is to be located at the foot of Twenty-fifth street, were exhibited. The contracts have been let to Earnshaw & Goble, and work will commence right away. The general design and structure of the house has been heretofore mentioned in The Tribuxe. The plans indicate a model house in every respect. Upon a suggestion made by Capt. Downs, the privilege of naming the new boat was put up at auction and bought for \$33,50. The idea is one that has prevailed extensively in clubs of other cities, and is destined to become popular here, as it materially strengthens the exchequer of an organization.

The license receipts were \$1,000.

Treasurer's receipts were: Water Depart \$1,804.50; Collector, \$1,287; Comptroller 9. Total, \$3,189.09. It is now said that the new paper will not be eady for a week or ten days more. The Comproller expects a first proof to-day.

The work of cleaning the streets began yesterday aoraing. 150 men being employed. They were managed with the understanding that they were to be paid in scrip.

The deaths last week were 108, a decrease of 6 from the preceding week, and of 35 from the corresponding week in 1877. The rate is one-in 4,260, assuming the population to be 460,000.

No one is to succeed Frank Adams, and it is uecless for lawyers to bother the Corporation Counsel. The 15 per cent is to be saved by abolishing the office of Assistant. Mr. Bonfield intends to do all the work-himself.

From what can be learned, the Aldermen do not need to pay any attention to the fact that the asjority of the Council are behind in their taxes, not are therefore ineligible until they pay the city us due. Walsh can make the point against Mc-laffrey, as he owes \$24 for 1873 and 1874.

Caffrey, as he owes 524 for 1873 and 1874.

WEST TOWN CANVASS.

The canvass of the West Town vote was concluded yesterday afternoon. The official count shows the vote to have been as follows:

Supervisor—Federsen, Republican, 8, 661; Gurney, Democrat, 10, 316; Jones, Nationalist, 789; Rerrigan, Socialist, S. 316. Assessor—Clark, Republican, 8, 566; Bronan, Democrat, 10, 465; Gettleson. Nationalist, 776; Gorman, Socialist, 3, 257. Collector—Swissler, Republican, 8, 538; Chadek, Democrat, 10, 588; Dixon, Nationalist, 766; Hadek, Socialist, 3, 178. Clerk—Kenhedy, Rapublican, 8, 668; Chladek, Democrat, 10, 588; Chladek, Democrat, 10, 588; Chladek, Democrat, 10, 588; Chladek, Democrat, 10, 588; Chladek, Democrat, 10, 589; Collection—Swissler, Republican, 8, 537; Coldwater, Socialist, 3, 049. One precinct in the Sixth Ward was not counted, because the judges of election had never been sworn. It will be noticed that shout 6, 000 citizens refrained from voting, nearly all of whom must have been Republicans, since the Democrats polied about the same vote as in 1877.

The Chicago Union Veteran Club met last might in their club-room in the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Gen. Julius White affored a resolution that Gen. A. A. Rumphreys. Chief of Ragineers. United Call States Army, he requested, if compatible with his collisis of the War of the Rehellion, and the Corresponding Secretary was requested to correct the Club and the corresponding Secretary was requested to correct the continuous of the war of the Rehellion, and the Corresponding Secretary was requested to correct the continuous of the war of the Rehellion, and the contemponding Secretary was requested to correct the continuous on the eablest.

The above advertisement, which appeared in Sundays Tanuvas, struck a reporter as being possible to the structure of the struc

any of the foregoing.

Mr. Bonney said he had not.

At the request of the Court, the petition and answer were read. Mr. Bonney raised the objection that Lipe's successor was not named and designated in the petition, but the Court remarked that it was not the intention to have such an important case tried on a technical matter like that.

Mr. Bonney replied that while he resisted the filing of the affidavit as irregular in form, he was quite satisfied that the petitioner should have leave to amend his petition, and he would amend his answer to meet that averment.

It was then arranged that Mr. Hook should file his amended petition this morning, that Mr. Bonney should file his amended answer to morrow morning, and that the arguments should be heard Saturday morning.

morning, and that the arguments should be heard Saturday morning.

Pulmer House-The Hon. G. R. Wendling, Shelby-ville; Thomas Osborn, London: J. Wilcox, New Haven: J. T. Shearman, Philadelphia: Col. P. L. Hopkins, Colorado: James Dater, Cheyenne: C. R. Otis, New York: G. C. Falne, New York: Col. W. A. Paxton and M. W. Clair. Omaha: Lieut. A. G. Wood, Mrs. Twomey, Melbourne: William Brown and John Murray, Scotland: W. B. Hibbard, Milwawiker; Col. G. M. Hamilton, New York: Luther Beecher, Detroit: D. McDougail, Toronto: the Hen. J. H. Choate, New York: the Hon. Philetus Sawyer, Oshkosh; W. C. Van Horne, LaCrosse; Cem Studebaker, South Bend... Tremont House-J. C. Duff, New York: Charles Rockwell, B. T. Ringgold, Charles Le Clercy, Mines Levick, Miss Pell, and R. J. Dunston, Exiles, New York; B. C. Wandell and Richard Wandell. Philadelphia: R. H. Brown. Wisconsin: J. S. McClary, Norlok, Neb.; J. N. Wood, Buffalo; J. F. Stearns, Lake Superior: W. L. Sexton, Boston: K. T. Locke, New York: S. J. C. Wandell and Richard Wandell. Philadelphia: R. H. Brown. Wisconsin: J. S. McClary, Norlok, Neb.; J. N. Wood, Buffalo; J. F. Stearns, Lake Superior: W. L. Sexton, Boston: K. T. Locke, New York: S. J. S. Wood, Buffalo; J. F. Stearns, Lake Superior: W. L. Sexton, Boston: K. T. Locke, New York: S. A. Sheldon, Rutland, V.; J. G. Massy, Pittsburg: W. R. Finch, LaCrosse; Cof. A. R. Vermillye, New York; M. M. Koblinson, Buffalo; D. M. Crawford, Sterling, Ill.; Dexter Curtis, Madison; P. Martel, Cod In New York; M. R. Koblinson, Buffalo; D. M. Crawford, Sterling, Ill.; Dexter Curtis, Madison; P. Martel, Cod In New York; M. R. Koblinson, Buffalo; D. M. Crawford, Sterling, Ill.; Dexter Curtis, Madison; P. Martel, Cod In New York; M. R. Koblinson, Buffalo; D. M. Crawford, Sterling, Ill.; Dexter Curtis, Madison; P.

THE COUNTY BOARD. DIETING PRISONERS.

The regular weekly meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all the members Under the head of unninshed business, Mr. Senne's resolution looking to reducing the allowance of the Sheriff for dieting prisoners to 25 cents was taken up and referred to the Committee on Jais and Jail Accounts, with the understanding that the opinion of the County Attorney as to the power of the Board in the matter should be secured.

A communication was read from William Prescott, late of the United States Land Register's office at Springfield, proposing to sell certain records to the county.

office at Springfield, proposing to sell certain records to the county. Referred.

LIEB.

The Finance Committee reported on Lieb's late accounts, and recommended that the County Attorney take the necessary steps to collect \$3, \$28.02, the balance due the county. Adopted. Several other committees reported on small bills. The Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service reported that the water had been ordered turned on at the new Court-House for the use of the contractors, and recommended that the county pay half of the bills. Adopted.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

The same Committee reported recommending that a rotunda be built for the Court-House, instead of a dome, provided the city and county could agree on plans. The report was discussed at some length, and finally adopted, Messrs. Cleary. Conly, wheeler, and Mulloy voting in the negative, explaining that they did not propose to be dictated to by the city, etc.

Mr. Fitzgerald called for the reading of the contract between the county and city of date of Aug. 28, 1872, covering the building of a Court-House and City-Hall, and providing for uniformity in the two buildings. After the reading, Mr. Fitzgerald said the City Council had never adopted the plans for the work adopted by the county, and urged that under the circumstances the less the county had to say the better.

PETERS AND SPRAT.

The Committee appointed to examine charges against the officers of the Insane Asylum and Poor-House submitted a majority report exonerating Dr. Spray and censuring Warden Petera mildly, and recommending that hereafter the Medical Board be requested to visit the Asylum four times a year to look into the management. It was signed by Messrs. Burling, Boese, Wheeler, and Hoffmann

Messrs. Burling, Boese, Wheeler, and Hoffmann

by Messrs. Burling, Boese, Wheeler, and Hoffmann
Messrs. Bradley and Tabor submitted a minority
report severely censuring Dr. Spray, calling him
incompetent, negligent, indolent, and in every
way unfitted for the position he holds, charging
that he cut up all the paupers who died in the interest of his own education, and recommending
that he be removed, and that his place be filled by
the Medical Board. As to the charges against
Peters, the report was strangely silent.

Mr. Bradley moved the adoption of the minority
report, and spoke of its merits, displaying afresh
the venom which had characterized his conduct
throughout the investigation
Mr. Conly said the majority report was just what
he had anticipated,—a whitewashing affair,—and
wanted to know what had become of the evidence
taken, and why it had not been laid before the
Board.

Mr. Wheeler replied and said the syddence was

moved.

Mr. Conly said Spofford had told him a few days ago that Spray had said that he had enough members of the Board pledged to stand by him to keep him in his place. If this was so he wanted to know it, and he concluded by stating that in a few days

from one or our vest was a would dispute.

Mr. Burling spoke in favor of the majority report, and also reviewed the testimony. He concluded that Spray had been entirely exonerated from all the charges. He thought the report was in accordance with the evidence, and furthermore in accordance with the evidence, and furthermore

in accordance with the evidence, and furthermore expressed the belief that most of the witnesses who had been called had spoken for some one else and not for themselves.

Mr. Bradley replied that Spray was a liar, —had lied to a committee of which he was a member, —and he could prove it.

Mr. Cleary wanted to know of Bradley whether he knew that Dr. Spray cut the paupers up after they died, and Mr. Conly replied that he did, and that he left parts of their bodies laying around until an unbearable stench ensued.

Mr. Bradley said he had heard that the druggist at the Asylum had recently gotten drunk and was locked up in the dead-house to sober up.

Mr. Wheeler said, in reply to the charge that Spray was in the city too often, that last year the doctors there were constant in their attendance on lecture at Rush Medical College, and had graduated while there, yet nothing had been said about it.

it.

Mr. Spofford said he would not vote for either of the reports. He did not believe that either the Insane Asylum or Poor-House were being managed in the public interest. He was in favor of cleaning out both institutions, and, as Chairman of the Charity Committee, had found it impossible to get any information as to what was going on out there. There was a covering-up somewhere. He thought Bradley was about right in the main, though perhaps a little prejudiced, but was astonished that Peters had been left out. He thought the two-Spray and Peters—were halves of the same apple, and was in favor of reorganizing the entire management.

and was in favor of reorganizing the entire management.

After some further discussion, the minority report was put and lost by the following vote:

Yeas—Bradiey, Cleary, Conly, Mulloy, Tabor—S.

Nays—Ayars, Boese, Burling, Fitzgerald, Hoffmann, Lenzen, Meyer, Spofford, Wheeler, Senne—10.

The majority report was then taken up and adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Ayars, Roese, Burling, Hoffmann, Lenzen, Meyer, Wheeler, Senne—8.

Nays—Bradiey, Cleary, Conly, Fitzgerald, Mulloy, Spofford, Tabor—7.

Mr. Bradiey, when the vote was announced, said, "It is the old vote, —8 to 7."

Mr. Conly—I will bring in something in a few days that will not be whitewashed by such a vote.

Mr. Wheeler—Give me some facts and I will act on them.

Mr. Wheeler—Give me some facts and I will act on them.

MISCRILANBOUS.

The Committee on Education reported in favor of allowing W. R. Burdick the use of the Reform School grounds, provided he would put up fences and take care of the property, and in favor of allowing the County Superintendent of Schools a clerk at a salary of \$50 per month. Adopted,

Mr. Senne called attention to the action of the Board at its last meeting in ordering the reductions in the Sheriff's pay-roll restored (back pay), and called attention to the opinion of County Attorney on the subject, wherein it was decided that the watchman, office-boy, and clerks were not deputies, and moved that the action in the matter be reconsidered.

deputies, and moved that the action in the matter be reconsidered.

Mr. Bradley was opposed to a reconsideration, and so was Mulloy, but finally the action was reconsidered by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Senne moved that the salaries of all of the duputies appointed by the Courts for the Sheriff's office remain as last year, and that the salary of all other employes of the office remain as reduced by the Board last fall. The motion prevailed by a vote of 12 to 3.

Mr. Mulloy then moved that the pay of the watchman and office by be restored to what it was last year. Laid over for one week.

Mr. Hoffman introduced a resolution calling on the Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts to procure quarters for the Sheriff on the South Side; to move the Clerk of the Criminal Court to the office now occupied by the Sheriff, and that the Criminal Clerk's room be fitted up for the use of the Board. Laid over under the rules.

A number of contracts awarded for supplies two week ago were read and approved, and the bonds were fixed. The Board then adjourned for one week.

CINCINNATI WHISKY.

That there are irregularities in the managemen of the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Cincinnati District, as grave as those which have been recently laid at the door of the New Nove been recently laid at the door of the New York Custom-House, has been frequently charged by THE TRIBUNE. For over two years the Cincinnati market for highwines has been daily quoted at from 1 to 3 cents below the actual cost of production. And yet during all that time it has never appeared that any of the Cincinnati quatillers were appeared that any during all that time it has never appeared that any of the Cincinnati distillers went either into voluntary or involuntary bankruptcy. On the contrary, they have waxed rich in their possessions, and become a power not to be despised in the polities of the Buckeye State. All this procedure is contrary to the laws of trade. Within the last three or four months almost as many sugar-refiners, who were supposed to be possessed of unlimited wealth, and whose names stood as high in the commercial world as any in the land, have been compelled to go into liquidation, and, upon being called upon by their creditors for an explanation, could only assign that

the land, have been compelled to go into liquidation, and, upon being called upon by their creditors for an explanation, could only assign that
they could not realize the cost of production for
their manufactures. The broduce merchant who
buys eggs at a shilling a dozen and retails them at
one cent aplece must in the long run go to the wall.
This is one of the inexorable laws of commerce.

The Cincipnati distillers, and those in the
neighborhood of that burg, on being taxed with
selling below production, have, through the
columns of the local press, denied the charge, and
impudently claimed that they were so situated and
so kindly provided by nature, that they were
enabled to manufacture whisky cheaper than it
can be made anywhere else in the world. That
this assertion is so devoid of truth as any of Baron
Munchausen's adventures, is easily proven.

THE SWORN RETURNS

of the Cincinnati distillers and those of their
brethren in Chicago for the year ending Dec. 31,
1877, were recently published in The THERUKE.
The former manufactured only 3.79 gallons of
wines to the bushel of grain, while the yield of
the latter was 3.94, or a little more than oneseventh of a gallon to the bushel in favor
of Chicago. All other things being equal,
this indicates that Chicago can manufacture
highwines at a cost of one and a half to
two cents less per gallon than her rival on
the Ohlo. But this is not all. It is and
has been notorious that grain used in the manufacture of whisky can always be purchased in this
market at lower rates than in Cincinnati. In the
cost of labor, insurance, bank accommodation,
etc., there is no difference either way worth mentioning. On the basis of 28 cents for corn here
and 39 cents in Cincinnati, which were the figures
at the time This Thisurke's comparison was made
up,—and the distance between the two markets is
always relatively the same,—it cost the former
12.78 cents to manufacture a gallon, of wines,
while in the latter the absolute expense was 15.82
cents,—a difference of 3.04 cents in

cents, —a difference of 3.04 cents in favor of this city.

One of the peculiarities of the Cincinnati quotation for whisky is that an outsider cannot buy it at the figure given. The Cincinnati distillers will only sell at that price, whatever it may be, to the local rectifiers, many of whom it is said have the distillers for silent partners. The injustice of this is apparent when it is stated that at all the manufacturing points the price of "finished goods" is based on the Cincinnati figures for highwines. Distillery or "two-stamp" finished goods of Cincinnati manufacture are seldom seen out of that market. They almost invariably only carry a single stamp, which denotes that they have passed through the bands of the rectifier.

ANOTHER PECULIARITY

that market. They almost invariably only carry a single stamp, which denotes that they have passed through the hands of the rectifier.

ANOTHER PECULIARITY

of our Cincinnati brethren is, that they have not and will not to any extent all orders for the export of highwines and alcohol to foreign countries. Why is it? It is not because they cannot obtain transportation bonds to the seaboard. The distillers of that burg have as good bank credit as any in the land. It is not because Cincinnati is so much out of the way that it cannot do a foreign trade. She exports candles, oils, stearine, and hog products. Then why not export alcohol? The reason is simply this: Her distillers cannot affort to. At the figures at which Chicago filled export orders and made money, Cincinnati would be forced into bankruptcy, and well her distillers know it. How then do these gentlemen continue to exist? It has been frequently charged, and never positively and satisfactorily denied, that the Collector of Internal Revenue's subordinates "stand in" with them. That is, the distillers are allowed what is called "liberal ganging," it is said, varies from one to two callons per barrel, and how much more none know but the distillers, the rectifier, and the revenue officials.

A short time ago a large whisky dealer in New York had occasion to make a business trip through the West. He stopped at Cincinnati a few days looking into the condition of affairs there. For years he has had a sort of mania for visiting distilleries, rectifying establishments, warehouses, and other places where highwines are made, fixed, and stored. On visiting one of the freight depots he noticed a lot of fifty barrels of country whisky. It came from them to missing one of the freight depots he noticed a lot of fifty barrels of country whisky. It came from the distillery of Dare Brox. Hamilton, O., about twenty miles from Cincinnati. A commercial Ganger was measuring the contents. Every time he applied the "starter" to the bung stave, the bung few measuring the contents

upward with such unvarying regularity. He examined the bung stave and found that the Government Gauger had marked on it,

"HALF & GALLON WARTAGE,"—
that is, it needed haif a gallon more whisky than it contained to sill it. This was liberal gauging number one. The barrels were as full as they could hold, and yet the Government officials certified on the bung stave that they were half a gallon short. Here was at once a profit of 45 cents, or a cent agallon,—this being the Government tax on the half gallon. "Is this the rule here?" he sked the Gauger, and was answered in the affirmative. "Does the purchaser buy by the Government gange?" "O, no; he pays for what is actually in the barrel." "Is it always more than the stamp calls for?" "Yes, that is the custom here."

If the revenue authorities in Cincinnati are so

actually in the barrel." "Is it always more than the stamp calls for?" "Yes, that is the custom here." If the revenue anthorities in Cincinnati are so lax—probably corrupt is too strong a word—in their duty to the Government and the trade generally as to allow half a gallon wantage per barrel, when there was no wantage at all, is it unfair to suspect that they are or might be lax—corrupt is too much to say—enough to also allow the distiller another half gallon on the gauge of what the barrel actually did hold, and also another half gallon on the reading of the broof as determined by the hydrometer? And if this liberal system of gauging allows the Cincinnati distiller a gallon and a half to the barrel, why is not, or rather why may it not be stretched so as to give him five gallons? If it be right to allow a wantage that does not exist, and thus deprive the Government out of 45 cours, is it not just as lawful to undermeasure the barrel five gallons, and enable the distiller to rob the Government to the extent of \$4.50 on every barrel?

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has conceded that every cent due to the Government on the extent of \$4.50 on every barrel? The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has conceded that every cent due to the Government on the manufacture of whisky in the Chicago district is collected. Will he do as much for the Cincinnati district? His attention to the anomalous condition of things in that city has been frequently called not only by THE TRIBUNE, but by our leading distillers. If has been suggested to him to have the matter investigated, but apparently no action has been taken looking to any such movement, for the evit that has been so frequently complained of still exist, and is as bod to day as it ever was.

Chicago distillers, like Chicago importers, ask nothing but a fair field and no favor. If not handicapped by customs frauds in New York and "liberal gauging" in Cincinnati, they can compete and hold their own with any city in the United States.

POLITICAL. The Socialists of the Fifteenth Ward met last night at Folz's Hall to protest against what they claim were frauds in the recent election whereby their Aldermanic candidate, the printer Parsons, their Aldermanic candidate, the printer Parsons, was counted out. About 150 men were present.

The meeting was called to order by Parsons, who gathered around him some of the late candidates from different parts of the city, including John McAuliffe, John Feltes, Goldman, O'Mears, and others. H. Graf, Captain of the Fifteenth Ward Section, was chosen to preside and McAuliffe.

McAuliffe, John Feltes, Goldman, O'Meara, and others. H. Graf, Captain of the Fifteenth Ward Section, was chosen to preside, and McAuliffe was invited to make the first harangue. He had much to say about the purity of the ballot-box, and the necessity of preserving it at all hazards. Its purity was compared to that of the vestal virgins, who, when outraged, were buried alive, their ravishers siain, and the cities which had given them birth razed to the ground. In the conflict with capital last summer the workiny-men had been told to go to the ballot-box and assert themselves. They had done so, and had been defrauded of their votes. They had been refused the privilege of having judges and challengers, and their honest votes had been thrown out. What was to be done? McAuliffe's way of answering his own conundrum was characteristic. The courts could not be depended on. It cost money to litigate, and money they had not. Their only recourse was through the Council, and, if the Aldermen would not attend to their demands, investigate thoroughly the charges of fraud, and decide the contest in favor of honesty, truth, and decency, and thus maintain the purity of the ballot-box, he was in favor of hanging those Aldermen. [Applause.] And then, if that would not bring the workingmen an equal chance at the polls, he was in favor of burning the city to the ground. [Renewed applause.] But the Council should be appealed to first, and given a fair chance. There was no money to spend, and they would scorn to use it if they had it. All peaceable means must be tried to make the Aldermen accede to their demands for a fair, investigation, and, if those means failed, it would then be time to teach them to fear the wrath of the people-whose rights had been so grossly outraged. He did not use this as a threat, he said, but as a warning, and the City Council would do well to heed it. [Applause.]

rights had been as seal, but as warning, and the City Council would do well to heed it. [Applause.]

McAulife was followed by a man named Lieser, who grew quite as excited in German as did his predecessor on the pistform in the English tonge. His most fory atterance was to the effect that, it is the predecessor on the pistform in the English tonge. His most fory atterance was to the effect that, it is the predecessor on the pistform in the English tonge. His most fory atterance was to the effect that, it is the predecessor on the pistform in the English tonge. His most fory atterance was to the effect that, it is the predecessor of the pistform of the properties and the properties with armed men. He looked every word he said, and seemed quite capable of leading a detachment of throat-elliters and brain-splashers if it became necessary to resort to force. He was clearly to blood—when the properties arrived.

Since that time their strength in the ward had increased fully 100 per cent, and yet, at the law orkingmen one year ago cast seventeen votes. Since that time their strength in the ward had increased fully 100 per cent, and yet, at the law office—shanty; Matilda Lann. a handsome office—shanty is matilded by a man hamed as soon as the home of the bag. "Then he went of the bag." Then he went of the bag. "Then he went on to speak of the gas monocolies, the street of the bag." Then he went on to speak of the gas monocolies, the street of the hand the home of the hand the home of the hand the home of the

After one or two other speakers had had their say, Parsons' suggestion was carried out, and the Investigating Committee appointed.

The meeting then adjourned. COAL. MEETING OF THE RETAILERS.

About forty retail coal dealers held a meeting About forty retail coal desiers held a meeting last evening in Maskell Hall, on Desplaines street, near Jackson, for the purpose of talking over the action of the Wilmington Coal Association in reducing the price of its coal from \$4 to \$3 per ton, and thereby placing the retail dealers on a par with consumers, allowing the former nothing out the hauling, which is 50 cents per ton.

R. Reasner was called to the chair, and William

Kinsella was elected Secretary.
Considerable discussion took place, and finally resulted in the adoption of the following preambles and resolution: ambles and resolution:

WHENTAS, Pour of the Wilmington coal companies have formed a combination known as the Wilmington Coal Association, for purposes and objects hereinafter specified. have formed a combination known as the Wilmington Coal Association, for purposes and objects hereinafter specified.

Whereas, Said combination have agreed to place all retail coal dealers on a par with consumers by not allowing a margin on their done to be seen to be seen the coal seen and their seen to be seen and dealers that their real object is to draw all the consumers' trade to themselves, and if possible, to crush all retail coal dealers out of the business, morder to hereafter receive better retail prices for their coal; therefore, be it sessioned. That we, the retail coal dealers of the city here assembled, pledge curselves that we will not draw nor sell any coal produced from the mines of said combination for one year, and chat, to test the good raith and intention of each dealer, it is hoped each will sign his name to the foregoing resolution and pledge.

Several present signed the above agreement, and it was uncerstood that it would be presented to all the dealers for their signatures.

Messrs. Kinsella and Hill were appointed a committee to contract with a company outside of the combination for 1,000 tons of Wilmington coal, which had been offered at \$2,25 per ton for the first 1,000 tons, \$3,30 for the second 1,000 tons, and \$2, 15 for the third 1,000 tons.

The meeting then adjodined until next Monday night at the same place.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The April Grand Jury will be impaneled Mon-The South Town Collector paid \$50,000 into the Treasury yesterday.

Commissioner Fitzgerald commences the Brockway investigation to-day.

In the County Court yesterday, James Ganthane, on the complaint of Luttich Miller, was found guilty of bastardy.

The County Treasurer warns delinquent tax-payers that unless they pay up on or before the 15th inst. costs will be added.

J. M. Rackliff, the enterprising jall prisoner who tried to hang himself Naturday, has been since suffering from spasms. He had several yesterday.

Commissioners Spofford and Bradley visited the

terday.

Commissioners Spofford and Bradley visited the Insane Asylum Sunday, and learned that the institution is now being supplied with seventy-five gallons of milka day. They could not ascertain who gave the order or what was being done with the milk, which is a sad commentary on their efficiency and industry as well as on the management. The matter was brought to the attention of the Board yesterday, but no one could throw any light on the subject. The Board ordered the supply cut off, however.

ply cat off, however.

A week ago Commissioner Senne introduced in the Board a resolution, which was referred to the County Attorney, stating that the Constitution and statutes of the State required that in all offices where fees were collected the employes should be paid from the fees, and inquiring the what authority the Board andited the pay-rolls of such offices in excess of the fees carned. The County Attorney

which was it effect that the Constitution only con-templated that the head of the office—the elective officer—should be paid from the fees. A great many persons differ with the Attorney in his opin-ion, and the indications are that his construction of the law will not be accepted as final.

of the law will not be accepted as final.

A GOOD RIDDANCE.

James Sherry and Nellie Price, the notorious thieves, the former under sentence of ten and the latter three years, will this morning be taken to Joliet in the quetest possible way. They were convicted some weeks ago, and, on motion, were allowed time in which to prepare a writ of error, and the time elapsed yesterday. When called upon this morning to "go down" they will be surprised, as they have not the sightest intimation of what is to be done. The Sheriff is compelled to take them to-day under the law, and the reason the matter has been kept from them is that Sherry has threatned to kill himself rather than make the trib. In connection with the case it is rumored that Sherry agreed a week or more ago not to take an appeal if the other indictments hanging over him were set aside, and this may be the explanation of his being taken off.

CRIMINAL.

Police-Officer John McTighe was before Justice Haines vesterday to answer to the complaint made against him by the mother of the boy James Connors, whom McTighe shot for attempting the rescue of an arrested man. The evidence was so favorable to the officer that he was discharged. Late on the night of the 5th Henry Schmehlkopf, saloon-keeper at No. 616 West Twelfth street, fired John Schwartz out of his saloon, and in so doing broke his right leg in two places. Schwartz was taken to his home, No. 239 West Thirteenth street, and streamons efforts were made to keep the affair quiet.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon John Garrity, the notorious, drove up in a carriage to the Armory and delivered himself up to Capt. O'Donneil. He probably expected to be booked at once, and then would be able to furnish ball; but in this he was mistaken, for he was run down in the 'cooler,' and booked on the sip. No bail will be taken until the brothers are brought into-court.

John Thompson, a low, swarthy-looking scounded, was yesterday locked up at the Armory. He has been annoying people all along Wabash and Michigan avenues for some time past by exposures of his person. About a month ago a cook at No. 310 Michigan avenue was anayyed by him, and fired two pistol-shots at him. Yesterday he returned and repeated the nuisance, and was eleverly captured.

rect two pistol-shots at him. It electrally a returned and repeated the nuisance, and was eleverly captured.

The opponents of Cullerton are coming to grief. Con Griffin, who so deliberately tried to take Lieut. Vesey's life a day or two ago, yesterday waived examination before Jastice Morrison, and was held in \$3,000 to the Criminal Court. Another of the Griffinites. 'big Mike' Joy, a political power in the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards, was fined \$100 by the same Judge. The night before election day. Mike and his crowd got drunk over the prospective defeat of Cullerton, and threw Charles Brooks out of a Blue Island-avenue cat, of which he is conductor. Brooks only succeeded in gaining possession of the same by drawing a revolver and firing into the crowd.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the follow-

Ing a revolver and firing into the crowd.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Frank Halpin, attempting to commits larceny at Studebaker's carriage-repository, No. 152 Wabash avenue. \$500 to the Criminal Court: John Riley, larceny of a harness from Philip Koenler, of No. 317 Fifth avenue, \$400 to the 12th; Charies Green, William Johnson, James Maroney, Patrick Kelley, disorderly and vagrancy, \$100 fine each: James Flynn, exposing himself, \$25 fine. Justice Morrison held Eugene Dougherty in \$1,000 bonds to the Criminal Court for the burglary of cash and valuable papers from the house of Frank Knight, No. 587 Union street, on the 28th of February last; Lawrence Beattle and the "Duke," vagrancy, continued to the 11th: Mary O'Brien, \$140 fine; G. S. Hanson, \$50 fine; Charles Misch and his election rioters, continued to the 9th; H. M. Crawford, vagrancy, \$100 fine.

"Billy" Whelan, who was arrested Sunday by to the 9th; H. M. Crawford, vagrancy, \$100 fma.

"Billy" Whelan, who was arrested Sunday by
Lieut. Bell for practicing the confidence game,
took a change of venue yesterday from Justice
Summerfield to Justice Foote, and was, in the usual
language expressive of such events, honorably discharged. The testimony showed that two Granger
strangers, Jared Willis and John Skillinger, who
were on their way from their native heath in
Nunda, Livingston County, N. Y., to Mt. Ætna,
Ia., were accested by Whelan almost as soon as
they had set foot in the hostile City of Chicago.

"Billy" had some mcckingbirds to sell, and the
Grangers were of course anxions to see if the city
mcckers could nine as tuneful lays as did those
down in York State. The game, if there was one,
had not advanced far enough for the country cousins to lose any money, and Whelan had not asked
for any. Hence the failure to make out a case.

Minor arrests: Fritz Waterbolter, assaulting

next they heard of him he was dead.

Dr. Reynolds, of Red-Ribbon fame, visited Evanston Sunday and mangurated a total abstinence popular movement that bids fair to work much good. In the afternoon he addressed an andience of men that filled Jennings Hall, and organized a club of 138 members. In the evening a mass-meeting occurred at the Methodist church, and, the other denominations having adjourned church-services to participate, the large building was completely silled. At the close of the meeting a prodigious rush was made in response to the invitation to sign the pledge, and over 500 people donned the ribbon.

to sign the pledge, and over 500 people donned the ribbon.

At the election of School Directors Saturday evening, the citizens who favor the continuance of the High-School elected their candidates,—Simeon Farwell and H. C. Hunt.

At the election for School Directors held in South Evanston Saturday, the proposition to issue bonds enough to run the public school the coming year was voted down, in consequence whereof there will be no public school in South Evanston during the school year of 1878-9. Nick Harper was chosen School Director for three years. Judge John B. Adams and James S. Kirk are the other members of the Board. These latter propose to call a meeting to reconsider the question bonds. There are \$2,000 worth necessary to be issued to take up the bonds now matured. The loan can be made for five years at 8 per cent. If it is not made, all the money now in the Treasury will have to go to meet the bonds failing due.

will have to go to meet the bonds falling due.

LAKE.

The Town Board met in special session yester-day, with all present. Very little was done except to audit the bills remaining over, and take up the unfinished business of the year.

THE RAILROADS.

THE WESTERN CONNECTIONS. An influential railroad man, who "dislikes to see his name in print," informed a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that the Executive Committee of the trunk lines are endeavoring to stiffen the backs of the railway magnates, who were recently in session in this city at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and to that end have fulminated a pronunciamento, under date of March 29, known as Circular No. 12, which has been outetly and carefully circulated in Chicago and clsewhere within the last few days. It sets forth that it is the intention of the trunk lines to carry out the "divisions of the West-bound treight" which the connections have already made, or which they may bereafter mase, and, treight? which the connections have already made, or which they may hereafter make, and, in case the connections cannot agree, the Committee have to request that the subject be submitted to an arbitration as the only mode in which the questions can finally be settled. No arbiters are named in this connection.

The circular further provides that in case no division can be agreed upon, and no arbitration can be made, the Executive Committee have directed the Commissioner of the trunk lines to make such division until a final agreement can be reached. It is then suggested by the Executive Committee, "This being the case it will occur to the "Western connections" that they cannot possibly increase their business by cutting the rates, giving passes, or using other means to induce ireight to come over their roads. They can rely upon receiving their proportion as above ascertained so that the payment of rebates and use of passes will be only a loss."

The Commission is further authorized in the future to furnish once a month statements of percentages received by the various roads so that each road can see what proportion of the business it has received during the month.

"In view, of the facts above stated," continues the circular, "we call upon all the Western connections of the trunk lines to cease the practice of paying rebates, making special contracts, giving passes, or of purchasing tickets to secure business." In concluding the paragraph the Executive Committee indulge in the following bit has been secured by those means to other roads." "Those means" refer, of course, to

etc.
In conclusion, the Executive Committee declare that "it is the intention of the trunk lines to protect the roads that strictly adhere to the tariff rates against the roads that procure business by paying rebates, and otherwise as far as it is their power." To the document are appended the signatures of S. R. Blanchard, Assistant to Receiver Erie Railway; John King, Jr., First Vice-President Baltimore & Ohno Railroad: A. J. Cassatt, Third Vice-President Pennsylvania Reilway; and J. H. Rutter, General Traffic Manager New York Central & Hudson River Railway.

Traine Manager New Fork Central & Russell River Railway.

The effect of the circular letter will probably be to stimulate the "Western connections" to cover up their rebate and free pass business. It is an admission that they will bear watching, and a reminder that if caught in snv questionable transaction a fearful penalty will be the re-

A SATISFACTORY REDUCTION.
At the late managers' meeting in this city
when new freight rates to the East were estab lished, there was quite a lively contest regarding the rates on beef, pork, pork-products, malt ing the rates on beef, pork, pork-products, malt, green hides, and mill-products. The rates on these articles had been the same as grain rates, and the managers of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Michigan Central Railroads insisted that they should be made the same again, namely, 25 cents per 100 from Chicago to New York, but the managers of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, Baltimore & Ohio, and other roads, insisted that the rates on these articles should be made five cents higher than grain, and finally the latter roads carried their point, on condition, however, that if these rates should not prove satisfactory they should be reduced on the 8th of April. Of course the rates did not prove satisfactory, the shippers not liking the discrimination at all. Yesterday morning it was learned that the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern refused to abide by the agreement any longer, and insisted on making the rates on the abovementioned articles the same as on grain. Under these circumstances the other routes had no other alternative than to follow suit. In order to come to a peaceable understanding regarding this matter a meeting of the General Freight other alternative than to follow suit. In order to come to a peaceable understanding regarding this matter a meeting of the General Freight Agents of all the lines leading East from this city was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and it was decided to reduce the followingnamed articles from fourth class to special class, making them the same rate as grain by all roads and lines leading east from this city: Box and barrel meats, lard, tallow, stearine, green hides, fertilizers, oil-cake, and mill-feed. This fixes the rates on these articles on a basis of 25 cents per 100 pounds to New York, 28 cents to Philadelphia, 22 cents to Baitimore, and 18 cents to Pittsburg and Buffalo. The new tariff goes into effect at once.

MISSOURI RIVER TROUBLES. a meeting yesterday at the Commissioner's of-fice at the Grand Pacific Hotel to see what steps had best betaken to prevent a further cutting of the rates to those points. Owing to the dissolution of the Missouri River pool there has been considerable competition for the Missouri River business, especially between the Chicago & St. Louis roads, and in consequence the rates have dropped down to rather unremunerative figures. Grain from Missouri River points to Chicago is now taken at from three to five cents less than tariff rates, and the reduction on other articles is still more marked. Lumber for example has dropped from \$62.40 per car to \$43.20 per car from Chicago to Kansas City. and the same rates are being made by the Wabash and St. Louis lines from Toledo to Kansas City. The Chicago roads claim that the cutting was commenced by the St. Louis roads, and the latter insist that the Chicago roads are the culprits. The matter was discussed at yesterday's meeting in all its bearings, but nothing could be done to end the present difficulties. The managers of the Illinois Central, Wabash, and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern expect to hold a meeting in a day or two to establish an independent route from this city to Missouri River points, and, if they come to an understanding, the fight will become a triangular one, and the present difficulties will increase. had best betaken to prevent a further cut-

A PROTEST HEEDED. NEW YORK, April 8.—Some days since the Trunk-Line managers issued an order that freight not shipped at owners' risk should be rated one class higher and charged for accordingly. So much opposition has developed that the idea of enforcing it has been abandoned, at least for the present. Merchants understood the order to mean that the trunk lines were endeavoring to compel every shipper to pay an arrest for all arrivers to the compel every shipper.

deavoring to compel every shipper to pay an extra rate for all articles shipped, or else agree not to demand damages in case the goods were destroyed in transit. While merchants were annoyed by the notice, they didn't believe the railroads could, by adopting such a plan, escape liability. Having heard that the new order was severely condemned by shippers, Commissioner Fink issued an explanatory circular, stating that the order was meant merely to simplify the issue of bills of lading; that it was a mistake to suppose there was any intention on the part of the Trunk-Line managers to escape responsibility or extort profit by tricks. It was a plan for the convenience of shippers rather than anything else, but there seemed to be some doubt, and the Committee had decided to allow the schedule to remain as it is.

OREGON BAILROADS. San Francisco, Cal., April 8.—A Portland, (Ore.) dispatch says: "It is asserted on good authority that an arrangement has been per-fected by which the English and German bondfected by which the English and German bond-holders who have for some time jointly owned the Oregon & California Railroad, the Oregon Central Railroad, and the Oregon Steamship-Line, will divide the property. The English bondholders will take the Oregon Central Rail-road, which they have controlled for some time, and the Oregon Steamship Company, and the German capitalists will take the Oregon & Cen-tral Railroad."

ITEMS. The managers of the railroads in the United States and Canadas will hold a Convention at the Windsor Hotel, New York, Wednesday, for the purpose of arranging summer time-tables. The melancholy news was received at the Michigan Central Railroad office in this city Michigan Central Railroad office in this city yesterday that Peter Cook, for several years the esteemed private Secretary of Mr. H. B. Ledyard, General Manager of the Michigan Central Railroad, had died on a Central Pacific train while on his way home from California, where he had been in search of health during the last few months. His father, who had gone to California to bring him home, was with him at the time of his death. His remains will be taken to Aurora, where his parents reside, for interment.

PAISLEY—April 8, at the residence of .Richard Yaughan, on Wabash-av., near Fifty-seventh-st., Mrs. A. Paisley, aged 45 years 5 months and 7 days. Services at house, Tuesday, April 9, at 2 p. m. Remains will be taken to Detroit via 1000 p. m. train on Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Hailway.

THE MOST PRECIOUS OF GIFTS,
Health is undentably a more precious gift than riches, honor, or power. Who would exchange it for these, the chief objects of human ambition? It is obviously the part of wisdom to employ means for the preservation of health and the prolongation of life which time and experience have proved to be reliable. Many of the dangers by which health is threatened may be nullified by the use of that most irresistible of correctives and tonics, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, by increasing vital power and rendering the physical functions regular and active, keeps the system in good working order, and protects it against disease. For constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, nervousness, kidney and rheumatic allments, it is invaluable, and it affords a sure defense against malarial fovers, besides removing every trace of such disease from the system. Half a wineglassful taken before meals improves the appetite and insures complete digestion and assimiliation. THE MOST PRECIOUS OF GIFTS. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Pelitical.
THE EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL
meet this evening at 7:30 in the large hall under
the Opera-House, corner of Haisted and harrison-sts. GEORGE W. SHARP WILL LEAD THE NOON. THE CITIZENS' LEAGUE FOR THE SUPPRES.

also of the sale of liquors to minors will hold a grand
mass-meeting this evening at 80 clock in the Railroad
Chapel, 715 State-st., near Fourteenth. OIL-TANKS.

WILSON & EVENDEN,
OIL TANKS

AND SHIPPING CAMS,
O'S & West Lake Street.

O'STICAGO.

O'STICAGO.

UH'

I have been, for the last nine years. I have been, for the last nine years, a great sufferer from Bronchitts and Asthma, at times so fill that for weeks I could neither lie down or take any nourishment of consequence, and during the time suffered intensely. Finding no relief from all the medicines I had taken, I concluded to my your Compound Syrup of Hypoohosphites. I have in all taken twelve bottles, and now I feel as strong and well as ever I felt in my life, and for the last year have not had one moment's sickness, and neither does dampness nor draft have the least effect upon me, MRS. HIPWELL.

ASTHMATIC BRONCHITTS

FELLOWS' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites s prescribed by the first physicians in every city and own where it has been introduced, and it is a there

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

SPECIAL TRADE SALE. Two Thousand Cartons MILLINERY

Tuesday, April 9, 9:80 a. m. PEATHERS, FLOWERS, STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, FANS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO. . Auctioneers. TWENTY-FOUR BUNDRED CASES

Boots, Shoes & Slippers Wednesday, April 10, 9:80 a. m. pron

Wednesday, April 10, 5160 a. a. prompt.
At same time shall sell 16 GASES GHT.
CAGO SHOE CO.'S KID AND GOAT SIDE
LACE AND POLISH, fine line Onlidren's
Phila. Shoes, 28 cases Men's Hand-Made
Alex. and Cong., and 30 cases Rochestermade Children's and Misses' Shoes. Catalogue and goods ready for inspection Monday.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-sps. HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

SPECIAL TRADE SALE DRY GOODS, Thursday, April 11, 9:30 A. M.

CLOTHING, DRESS SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CARPETS, FIFTY SETS HARNESS. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

Tuesday's Sale, April 9, at 9:30 a.m. FURNITURE, arpets, and General Household Goods.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Anctioned

AUCTION SALE W. W. STRONG FURN'RE CO. WILL BE CONTINUED

This Morning at 10 o'clock. PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND D. R. FURNITURE

WILL BE SOLD. BLISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers

AUCTIONEER, 146 Dearborn-st., opposite Tribune. Wednesday, April 10, at 18 a. m., AT 752 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SECOND-ST., shall sell the Entire Contents of Large Brick Hops onsisting of B. W. Bedatesda, Parior Set, M. Top reasing-Cases, Bureaus, M. Top Tables, Bedding, Mat-cases, Springs, Stoves, Gas Fixtures, Crockety and lamware, Cane-Seat and Wood Chairs, do., do., do. BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS.

Sale without reserve. This is a good chance. For articulars apply to

Auctioneer, 146 Dearborn-st. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 174 Bast Randolph-st.

THURSDAY TRADE SALE. Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoe', Etc., THURSDAY MORNING, April 11, at 9:30 o'clock on second floor, 174 East Ramdolph-st. By CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.,

Very Large and Important Auction Sale BOOTS & SHOES, TUEDSAY, APRIL 9. DRY GOODS. Clothing, Hate and Caps, Notions, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st. At 265 North State-st., This Morning at 10 o'clock, We shall sell the entire contents of the house; Brand and Ingrain Carpets. Parior and Chamber Farnism Heating and Cook Stoves, Beds, Bedding, Crocker, Glass and Threare, &c., &c., &c., WM. MOUREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers.

By T. E. STACY, IMMENSE SALE OF HARNESSES, ROBES, WHIPS, BLAN-KETS, TRUNKS, VALISES, &c., &c., TO BE CONTINUED

This (Tuesday) Morning at 9:30, at Fidelity Storage

Co.'s, cor. Van Buren-st. and Third-av. Great Bargains. Positively last day. Ladies wishes traveling Satchels or Trunks should attend. T. E. STACY, Auctioneer, 146 Dearborn-st.

73 and 74 Wabash-av. BOOTS AND SHOES on Wednesday, April 10, at 10 o'clock, 500 lots of prins seasonable goods. M. M. SANDERS & CO., SHERIFF'S SALE.

By M. M. SANDERS & CO.,

PARLOR & COOK STOVES, TINWARE, Tinners' Tools, Pine Store and Office Pixture. WEDNESDAY, AT 10 A. X 272 and 274 STATE-ST.

CLOTHES-CLEANING. Your Old Clark Be beautifully PTP or CLEANED and REFAIL Drums of Clothes!

Clothes!

LADIES AND GENTS.

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